



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of West Bengal

Directorate of Agriculture

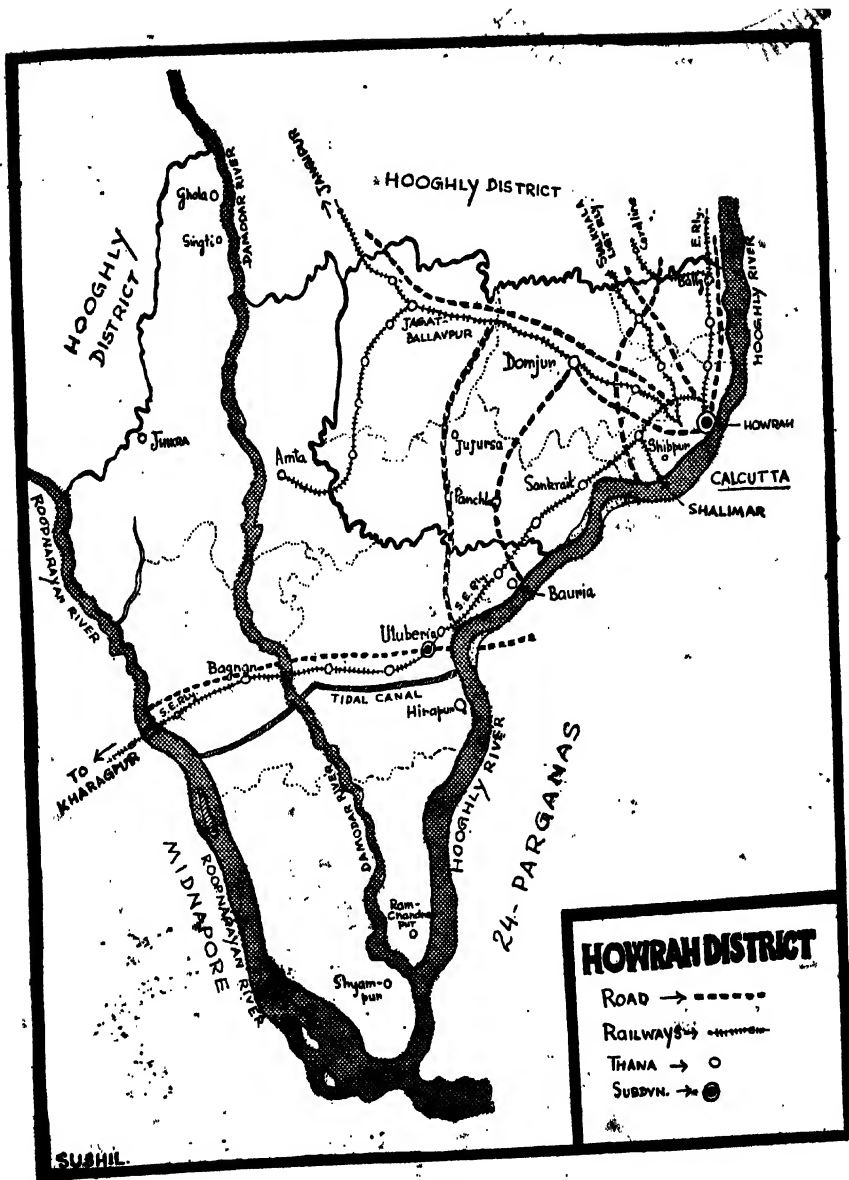
Marketing Branch

**District Hand Book  
on  
Agricultural Marketing  
for  
the district of Howrah**

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## Foreword

THIS Hand Book on Agricultural Marketing for Howrah district is the first of the series of similar publications proposed to be brought out for other districts (excepting border districts) of West Bengal with the object to present to the public a general idea of the marketing of agricultural crops and commodities, for improvement of which a number of schemes for increasing the income of cultivators have already been sponsored under the successive five-year plans. Improvement of marketing conditions after the produce has left the field depends as well on other factors—natural and human. It has, therefore, been considered desirable to include in this Hand Book some data about topography, population and river system, etc., etc., compiled from standard works of the Census Authorities. Details of marketing practices and costs are, however, based on departmental investigation reports.

Suggestions for improvement in the publication will be gratefully accepted.

Shri Sunirmal Majumder, District Agricultural Marketing Officer, Howrah-Hooghly, and Shri Sujan Bilas Biswas, District Agricultural Marketing Officer, Headquarters, deserve special mention for assistance rendered by them in compilation of this Hand Book.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

CALCUTTA:

The 14th September 1960.

N. C. RAY,

*Joint Director of Agricultural  
Marketing, West Bengal.*

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# District Hand Book on Agricultural Marketing for the District of Howrah

## CHAPTER I

### Physical Features

#### Soils—Climatic conditions—River system

1. The district of Howrah lies to the south-east of Burdwan Division between 22° 12' and 22° 48' north latitude and between 87° 50' and 88° 23' east longitude. Regarding the origin of the name of the district the *Census District Hand Book*, 1951, states:

“The name of Howrah may have derived from *hawor* or vast swamps (like the *hawors* of Kishoregunj in Mymensingh district in East Bengal) in which the district once abounded.”

It is the smallest district of West Bengal and has the shape which rather reminds one of the map of India in miniature. Along its eastern boundary runs the river Hooghly separating it from 24-Parganas, while the river Rupnarayan flows along its western boundary, on the other side of which is the district of Midnapore. From the north-west to the north-east is situated the district of Hooghly. It has assumed the honour and dignity of a district mainly due to its paramount importance of industry.

2. The whole of the district is composed of alluvial formation with sandy to clayey soil and it is not possible to divide it into any distinct classified zone of lands. The surface is, on the whole, flat with slight rise in level to the north-west. It is as good as a delta formed by the play of the three rivers, viz., the Hooghly in the east, the Rupnarayan in the west and the Damodar in the centre. The banks of these rivers have become much higher than the low interior and great many of the villages are, therefore, situated on the river banks, the depressions in the interior being used for cultivation. The eastern part of the district is full of swamps, marshes and shallow *beels*, making a good deal of the area particularly the Sadar subdivision, notoriously malarious and unhealthy. Soil varies from sand in the river-beds to sticky clay in the interior along the silted-up-stream, and mud in the swamps. Clayey and deep loamy soils prevail in the north, and lighter loams in the south, where the deposits are more recent. According to composition the soil may be *bele* or sandy, *entel* or clayey, *penk* or muddy, *dhasa* or marshy and so forth.

3. The important feature of the climatic condition of the district is the periodic winds that blow across it. The seasonal winds are known as the monsoons. A year may be broadly divided into three main seasons, viz., winter from November to February, summer from March to May and rainy from June to September (or early October). The three other known seasons, viz., Basanta (i.e., spring in between winter and summer), Sarat and Hemanta (in between the rains and winter) also show up their characteristic feature in turn but they have short durations. The district has an annual rainfall of 75.08" on average. It does not remain constant over years, it exceeds or sometimes falls short of the average. The cloud formation during thunder-storms, drifting of clouds during cyclonic days, rainfall from different types of clouds, etc., are all common phenomena. The thunder-storms are more beneficial than devastating. If such showers do

not occur favourably, cultivation of jute, aus paddy, etc., suffers. Average monthly rainfall in the district is as below:

**TABLE A**  
(Average monthly rainfall)

Month.	Inches.
January .. .. .	0.20
February .. .. .	0.52
March .. .. .	1.70
April .. .. .	3.14
May .. .. .	6.05
June .. .. .	13.58
July .. .. .	16.28
August .. .. .	15.43
September .. .. .	9.57
October .. .. .	5.78
November .. .. .	2.71
December .. .. .	0.12
	<hr/> 75.08 <hr/>

Source: *Agricultural Geography of West Bengal*, Department of Agriculture.

4. The main rivers are—(1) the Hooghly and its branch, the Saraswati; (2) the Damodar with its 2 branches, the Kana Damodar, or Kousuki, and the Old Damodar; and (3) the Rupnarayan. In the district there is a network of numerous Khals which are effluents of the above rivers. From the Hooghly flow the Bally, Rajgunj, Sankrail, Sijberia and Champu Khals which are mostly tidal offshoots navigable by boats of 4 to 5 tons burden for short distances inland. The Sankrail and Sijberia Khals are the lower reaches of the Saraswati and Kana Damodar, respectively. Into the Damodar fall a dozen channels, and into the Rupnarayan about half that number, the important being the Madaria, Banspati and Gaighata Khals. The Bakshi and Gaighata Khals join one another forming a curved passage between the two rivers.

5. There are three sets of main swamps in the district, formed in the depressions between the different rivers and their principal branches, namely, the Howrah Swamps lying between the raised banks of the Hooghly and the Saraswati, the Rajapur Swamps between the Saraswati and the Kana Damodar, and the Amta Swamps between the Kana Damodar and the Damodar. The drainage of the first two swamps is done through the Howrah Drainage Channel and the Rajapur Drainage Channel, which are large engineering works. The only locked canal in this district forms part of the Midnapore Canal and comprises two tidal reaches extending from Uluberia to Bansberia, where it crosses the Damodar river, and from Kultapara to Kantapukur, where it joins the Rupnarayan. On the opposite side of the Rupnarayan the canal is continued from Dainan to Midnapore, crossing the Kasai river at Panskura and at Mohanpur near Midnapore. The total length of the canal, including 16½ miles of canalised distributaries, is 69½ miles. The tidal reaches were constructed chiefly for the purpose of navigation from Calcutta to Midnapore, when the Bengal Nagpur Railway was not yet opened. Each range has two parallel distributaries too, and their water, when available, is used for irrigation.

6. The following paragraph from the *Census District Hand Book*, 1951, will give some idea about the early means of communication in the district:

“During the period preceding British Rule roads in the modern sense of the word appear to have been unknown in the district. The

earliest existing European map showing roads in Bengal, viz., that of Valentijn (published in 1726, but based on data gathered by Matheus Broucke, the Dutch Governor of Chinsurah, from 1658 to 1664) shows not a single road in this part of the delta. Nor is this to be wondered at, for, the country being intersected by rivers, creeks, and channels, the waterways then as now furnished a natural and easy means of communication. The river Hooghly formed the great highway of commerce. It was used by boats and small ships and had on its banks several important Huts or markets to which grain, cloth and other merchandise were brought by coolies or pack bullocks from the neighbouring villages and by small boats from the interior."

7. With the coming in of the modern era the communication system plays a dynamic role in developing agriculture. Unless the produces find way to the markets, the production is likely to get hampered, the market prices may go below the economic level bringing hard time for the growers and ultimately inviting antipathy for growing more. Big roads with a network of feeder roads, linking up every village with at least one market and the latter with the nearest highway, are essential for cheap and efficient transportation of commodities from the producing to the consuming centre. A major progress in the line is in sight and it is expected that by another ten years' time many all-weather roads will be built. The district is linked with Calcutta, one of the busiest ports in India and abroad, both by railways and many metalled roads owing to which it has been possible in recent days to replace the age-old bullock carts by the motor lorries, which handle now the greater part of the road traffic. Although the Railways provide long-distance haulage at low rates, the competition between the Railways and the lorries is gradually growing, as the lorries are decidedly the quicker and more advantageous means of transport from all points of view. In the rural areas there are of course many bad roads still, which hardly resemble roadways. In these areas reliance has to be made on the traditional bullock carts. In Indian conditions, the waterways seem to offer the cheapest transport. The inland waterways of the district comprise the navigable stretches of rivers, the irrigation canals and the village creeks which remain open to navigation during the monsoon only.

8. The distribution of railway mileage in Howrah district is as follows:

TABLE B

(Railway system in Howrah)

Name of the Railway route.	Route and route length (up to the district border).	Area covered in the route.
(1) South-Eastern Railway (Broad Gauge).	Howrah to Deulti (32 miles)	.. Jagacha, Sankrail, Bauria, Uluberia and Bagman police-stations.
(2) Eastern Railway (Broad Gauge).	Howrah to Bally (6 miles)	.. Bally police-station.
(3) Howrah-Amta-Champadanga Light Railway (Narrow Gauge).	Howrah Maidan to Bargachia. From Bargachia the line bifurcates (i) on south-western direction to Amta, (ii) on north-western direction towards Champadanga upto Ichhanagar (total 30 miles up to district boundary).	Jagacha, Domjur, Jagatballavpur and Amta police-stations.
(4) Howrah-Seakhala Light Railway (Narrow Gauge).	Starts from the same station and runs with common line for some 3 miles before separating out to Seakhala direction.	Bally police-station.

9. Apart from the National Highways, namely, (1) the Calcutta-Delhi National Highways (widely known as the Grand Trunk Road) and (2) the Calcutta-Bombay and Calcutta-Madras National Highways (running to the old Orissa Trunk Road near Uluberia), which run across the district, the distribution of principal roadways is as follows:

**TABLE C**  
(Road system in Howrah)

Name of road.	Markets and localities served.	Distance (miles).
Howrah-Amta .. ..	Bantra, Domjur, Jagatballatpur, Munsirhat, Majur and Jalalshi.	30
Uluberia-Deulti (part of NH 5 and 6)	Uluberia, Birshibpur, Bagnan and Kulgaeni.	16
Uluberia-Shyampore .. ..	Dhulasimla, Dhandali and Shyampore ..	20
Domjur-Bauria .. ..	Panchla, Domjur .. ..	16
Domjur-Boluhati .. ..	Boluhati .. ..	4

## CHAPTER II

### Area and population

1. According to the Surveyor-General of India the area of the district is 568.2 sq. miles while the area, according to the Director of Land Records, is 560.10 sq. miles. No ostensible reason has been found for such a difference since there has not been any marked transfer of area at any time. As pointed out in the *Census District Hand Book*, 1951, "the differences must be put down to differences in measuring the area of the district at the Survey office". Total area in acres of the district is 3,58,464 (vide *Census District Hand Book*, 1951).

2. The district has two subdivisions, namely—(i) Howrah Sadar and (ii) Uluberia with headquarters, respectively, at Howrah and Uluberia. The area of Howrah Sadar subdivision is 174.10 sq. miles while that of Uluberia is 386.00 sq. miles.

3. The district consists of 16 police-stations, viz.

- (i) Howrah, (ii) Bantra, (iii) Golabari, (iv) Mali Pauchghara, (v) Sibpur, (vi) Bally, (vii) Domjur, (viii) Jagacha, (ix) Sankrail, (x) Jagatballavpur, (xi) Panchla, (xii) Uluberia, (xiii) Bagnan, (xiv) Shyampur, (xv) Bauria, and (xvi) Amta.

4. There are altogether 82 unions in the district constituted of 815 villages, distributed as below:

TABLE D

(Total number of villages)

Subdivision			Police-station			Number of villages.
Howrah Sadar	..	..	Sibpur	..	..	1
			Bally	..	..	15
			Domjur	..	..	54
			Jagacha	..	..	11
			Sankrail	..	..	40
			Jagatballeypur	..	..	76
			Panchla	..	..	33
Uluberia	..	..	Uluberia	..	..	116
			Bagnan	..	..	98
			Shyampur	..	..	143
			Bauria	..	..	9
			Amta	..	..	219
Total .. 2		12(a)			815	

[(a) Rest of the 4 police-stations are town area.]

Source: vide *Agricultural Geography of West Bengal*. Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.]

5. The important towns and villages in the district are Howrah City, Sibpur, Bally, Belur, Ghusuri, Salkia, Shalimar, Lillooah, Andul, Domjur, Sankrail, Santragachi, Jagatballavpur, Uluberia, Amta, Baguan and Shyampore. A brief account of these towns and villages is given below:

**5.1. Howrah City.**—Howrah is the headquarters of the district as well as Sadar subdivision. It is situated on the right bank of the Hooghly river opposite Calcutta. The Municipality of Howrah covers an area of about 10 sq. miles and is nearly 7 miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. Its population as per 1951 Census is 433,630—the largest in any town in the State outside Calcutta, density being no less than 43,537 persons per sq. mile. The city of Howrah which is the seat of commercial life, is split up into two parts—the river bank and the portion further inland, by the Grand Trunk Road. The former includes the more majestic buildings of business firms and offices and the latter the industrial belt. Except for a small part to the south owned by Messrs. John King & Co., the entire river frontage is occupied by the Howrah Railway Station and the goods sheds. Then comes the long overbridge which ends in the Mahatma Gandhi Road with the District Magistrate's bungalow and the Civil Court on the east and many other public buildings on the west, viz., the post office, the Municipal Office, the old Church and Cemetery, the Criminal Court, the Police Reserve Lines and the Hospital. From the Howrah Bridge northwards, along the river front, stretch out a series of docks with salt gollas in the middle. Above them are many other works between the Grand Trunk Road and the river—the roperies, timber yards, engineering works, oil mills, cotton mills and jute presses. The condition of the city, which was once described as a dirty town on the earth, is fast changing under the Improvement Trust.

**5.2. Sibpur.**—It is the south-western suburb of Howrah City having the Indian Botanic Garden and to the north of it, the famous Civil Engineering College.

**5.3. Bally.**—It is a big industrial town in the Howrah subdivision, situated on the right bank of the Hooghly. It forms a continuation of Howrah City northwards up to the Bally Khal, having a population of 63,138 (as per 1951 Census). It has many big workshops and small factories.

**5.4. Belur.**—Belur is the headquarters of the world famous Ramkrishna Mission. In 1897 a "Math" was founded here by the disciples of Shri Ramkrishna and of late it has been possible to build here a magnificent temple by the munificence of the American ladies. Every year in the month of February a mela is held there to celebrate the birth anniversary of Shri Ramkrishna. The holy place attracts large number of visitors and devotees from Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

**5.5. Chusuri.**—It is a quarter in the northern part of Howrah City and in the southern part of Bally, which contains within its ambit several jute and cotton mills, jute presses, rope works and an old Bhuddhist temple.

**5.6. Salkia.**—It is the northern part of Howrah City, containing docks, Government sale godowns, salt crushing mills, jute presses and engineering and iron works.

**5.7. Shalimar.**—It is a part of Howrah City lying along the Hooghly close to Sibpur. It contains rope works and goods yards of the South Eastern Railway. In the past, it was a country retreat for the European residents of Calcutta.

**5.8. Lillooah.**—It is a village in the Howrah subdivision, lying within three miles from Howrah. It is known by the extensive carriage workshops and goods yards of the Eastern Railway, which it contains. It has a police-station.

**5.9. Andul.**—It is a village in the Howrah subdivision, standing on the right bank of the old Saraswati river—5 miles west by road of Howrah Town. With Andul have been amalgamated Mahiari (Mauri) and several other villages covering an area of about a square mile and a half. It has a High English school and a daily bazar. At Mahiari there is one about 165 s.ft. high brick tower having stories, which is one of several erected in the early days of the British rule for Semaphore Signalling when electric telegraph was not yet known. It is noted for cocoanut.

**5.10. Domjur.**—It is a village in the Howrah subdivision, lying on the river Saraswati within 9 miles by road and 10 miles by rail (Howrah-Amta) from Howrah. It is the headquarters of Union and contains a police-station, a post office, a N.E.S. Block office and a District Board bungalow. It has long been an important centre for the jute trade of the neighbourhood. It is also the headquarters of the thana and is densely populated. To the west of the Saraswati are Narna where a large mela is held every year on the Charak Sankranti day in April and Rajapur (or Dakshinbar) on the drainage channel of the same name. Makardah, where another large mela is held on the fifth day of the Holi festivals in March every year, lies on the bank of the stream.

**5.11. Senkrail.**—It is a large village in the Howrah subdivision, standing below the junction of the Saraswati and the Hooghly, the distance being 7 miles by river from Howrah. It is noted for cocoanut.

**5.12. Santragachi.**—It is a large village near Howrah City on the west and partly included in the municipal area of Howrah, having a large railway yard. The village gives its name to the junction of the two branches of the South Eastern Railway which run to Howrah and Shalimar. At Ramrajatola, which is a quarter of Santragachi, a large mela, viz., Barwari Mela, is held in April and May attracting large numbers. It is noted for cocoanut and yarns.

**5.13. Jagatballavpur.**—It is a village in the Howrah subdivision, situated on the left bank of the Kananadi, 16 miles from Howrah. It contains a police-station, a post office, a High School and a small district board bungalow. Baragachia, a railway junction station, where there is N.E.S. Block office, is within this thana and near Jagatballavpur.

**5.14. Uluberia.**—It is the headquarters town of the Uluberia subdivision situated on the right bank of the Hooghly river. It is at 19 miles distance by river from Howrah and 20 miles by rail, and is accessible by road, river and rail. The Orissa Trunk Road and the high level canal to Midnapore also starts from this town, and there is a station of the same name on the South Eastern Railway near the town. The town itself, which is protected from the river by a high embankment, is rural in character and has no features of interest. It has a considerable trade in rice and fish, especially hilsa. It has the usual subdivisional office and two N.E.S. Block offices. Its name is probably derived from Ulu (a kind of grass) and bere (fence). Within the jurisdiction of Uluberia thana there are several important villages, e.g., Fulleswar and Sijberia at the mouth of Rajapur drainage channel with a canal bungalow.

5.15 **Amta.**—It is a village in Uluberia subdivision, lying on the left bank of the Damodar river, 30 miles from Howrah by rail and 26 miles by road. It may be said to have been formed by a group of villages about a mile and half long and mile broad. It is the terminus of the Howrah-Amta Light Railway. It has a Munsif court, a court of Honorary Magistrate, a Sub-Registry Office, police-station, post office, charitable dispensary, a high school with a public library attached, a college and Public Works Department bungalow. Formerly it was famous for river-borne trade in salt and coal. It was then an entrepot for salt and coal brought respectively from Midnapore and the Raniganj through the Damodar. In recent times, the trade in paddy and straw, carried partly by river and partly by rail, has flourished and there are also large exports to Howrah of jute and vegetables from this place. Unlike the north and north-west part of the thana, it is less malarious. Within the jurisdiction of Amta thana there are many important villages of which mention may be particularly made of Pandua with the ruins of a fort on the Kananadi, which was the home of the well-known poet Bharat Chandra Rai Gunakar.

5.16. **Bagnan.**—It is a village and headquarters of Bagnan thana in the Uluberia subdivision, situated on the river Damodar, 10 miles away from Uluberia by the side of the South Eastern Railway station of the same name. It lies on the Orissa Trunk Road and has a high school (secondary), girls' school, a college, post office, and two N.E.S. Block offices. 2 miles to the east of the other side of the Damodar stands Mahishrekha, which was for 20 years the headquarter of the Uluberia subdivision since removed to Uluberia in 1883-84. There are ferry, a post office and a large Public Works Department bungalow bearing fragments of its former importance. Excellent snipe shooting can be had here. Other important village are Panitras, Nuntty and Mungkalyan. Panitras is associated with the name of late Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the famous Bengali writer. Nuntty is noted for betel-leaf plantation—well-known in Northern India for its fine flavour.

5.17. **Shyampore.**—It is a large village on the right bank of Damodar, cheaply inhabited by Kaibartas. It has a police-station, Sub-Registry Office, a ferry, a charitable dispensary, N.E.S. Block office of Shyampore I and district board bungalow. Within its jurisdiction lie Sushati with the office of the Block Development Officer, Shyampore II, a high school, a ferry and an Irrigation Department bungalow on the Rupnarayan.

6. The first census in the district was held in 1872 according to which the population of the district, as now constituted, was 5,95,865. This population rose to 16,11,373 in the year 1951, the recorded variation in the percentage of population during the period of last fifty years (1901-51) being 89.5 per cent. according to the 1951 Census. This variation has been "chiefly due to the great industrial activity in the metropolis of Calcutta, in Howrah City and along the river-bank as far south as Uluberia. The numerous mills and other industrial concerns have attracted a large number of labourers from other parts of India, and the local inhabitants have been enriched by the trade they bring." (a)

7. Next to Calcutta the density of population per sq. mile in Howrah district is greatest in West Bengal, which according to the 1951 Census is 2,877 per sq. mile. Along with increase in population variation in the



density of population has also been very marked, during the last 50 years as shown below:

TABLE E  
(Variation in density of population) (a).

Police-station	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Howrah ..	15,795	17,980	19,609	22,578	38,082	43,537
Bantra ..						
Golabari ..						
Mali Panchghara ..						
Sibpur ..	609	693	756	516	822	738
Bally ..	1,679	2,573	2,578	3,208	4,781	6,297
Domjur ..	1,802	1,996	2,111	2,144	2,635	2,611
Jagacha ..	2,082	2,306	2,439	2,626	3,845	4,904
Sankrail ..	2,742	3,037	3,212	2,906	3,714	4,007
Jagatballavpur ..	823	886	909	1,269	1,624	1,596
Panchla ..	1,892	2,038	2,090	2,039	2,514	2,698
Amta ..	1,183	1,266	1,282	1,333	1,665	1,632
Bagnan ..	1,144	1,226	1,257	1,466	1,810	1,966
Uluberia ..	1,003	1,135	1,303	1,526	1,955	2,087
Shyampur ..	845	885	921	1,056	1,392	1,382
Bauria ..	3,704	4,193	4,813	4,575	5,834	5,610
Howrah District ..	1,519	1,685	1,781	1,962	2,661	2,877

(a) Census Report, 1951.

8. It may be seen from above that density of population has almost been doubled in both rural and urban areas. Rural density per sq. mile is 2,004 and urban density 31,465. The gradual industrialisation of Howrah City and suburbs has been responsible for such a rise in density of population.

9. The population of the district is indicated thana by thana in the following table:

TABLE F  
(Population of the District-Census, 1951)

District.	Subdivision.	Name of police station.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Density of population.
Howrah	Howrah	Howrah City	10.00	4,33,630	43,537
		Sibpur	0.40	332	738
		Bally	17.50	1,10,189	6,297
		Domjur	37.60	98,168	2,611
		Jagacha	6.90	33,838	4,904
		Sankrail	24.80	99,384	4,007
		Jagatballavpur	49.50	78,995	1,596
		Panchla	27.40	73,920	2,698
	Uluberia	Uluberia	76.95	1,58,587	2,087
		Bagnan	63.33	1,24,463	1,966
		Shyampore	99.96	1,38,195	1,382
		Bouria	5.62	31,418	5,610
		Amta	141.12	2,30,254	1,632

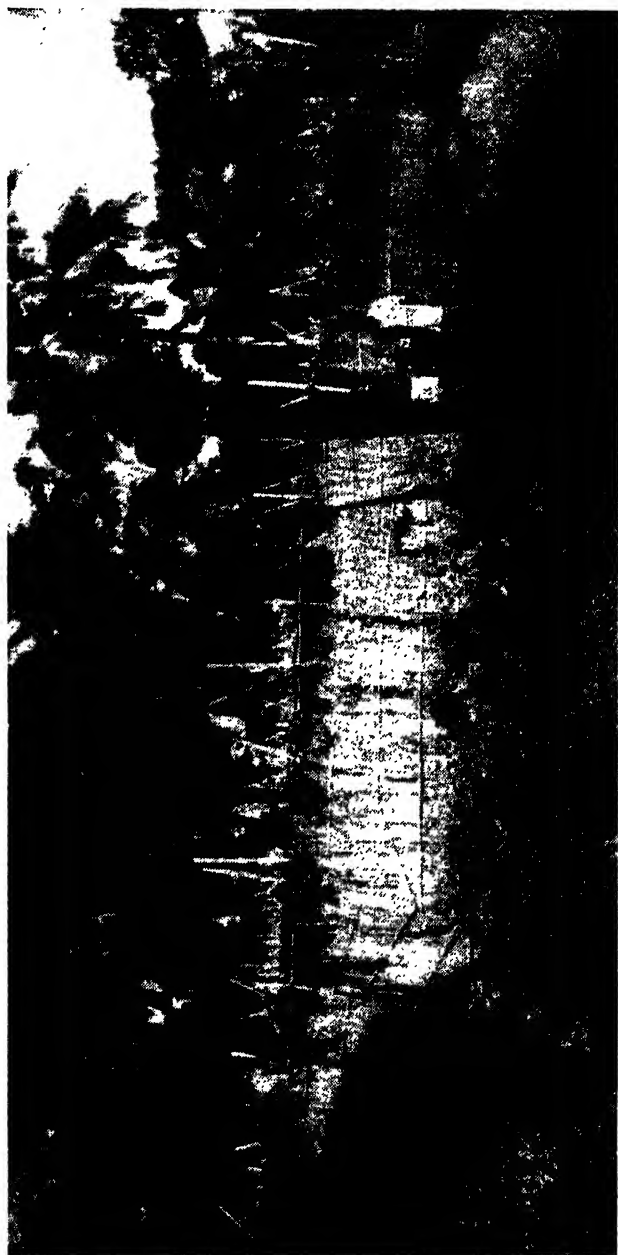
10. Below is shown the distribution of population according to occupation, indicating percentage relation to the total population.

TABLE G

(Classification of population according to Livelihood-Census 1951.)

Classes	Number of population		Percentage relation to total population of—	
	Howrah	Uluberia.	Howrah.	Uluberia.
(i) Agricultural classes—				
(a) Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	59,883	1,07,452	6.44	15.72
(b) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their Dependants.	4,341	4,754	0.46	0.69
(c) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	64,233	1,74,292	6.91	25.52
(d) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	27,649	63,287	2.97	9.27
(ii) Non-agricultural classes—Persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from their dependants—				
(a) Production, other than cultivation ..	3,10,257	1,55,983	33.52	22.64
(b) Commerce .. ..	1,70,989	62,175	18.41	9.10
(c) Transport .. ..	73,904	18,112	7.95	2.65
(d) Other services and miscellaneous sources.	2,07,200	96,859	22.31	14.18

[For details of area, etc., vide Appendices I and II.]



Panboroj at KHALORE—Outside view •



## CHAPTER III

### Agricultural Geography

#### Land Utilization—Crop Production

1. The average agricultural holding in the district is not larger than one acre per capita and its trend may be said to have registered a steady decline. About 75 per cent. of the total area is cultivated and culturable waste may be estimated as much as 4 per cent. The pressure of population is so high that the picture of land utilization changes from year to year. Waste lands are reclaimed, roads, buildings, irrigation channels, etc., cover new areas from year to year, more and more areas come under double cropping, and lastly cropped area varies from year to year under changing condition. So land utilization pattern is not a constant feature. The following table shows the land utilization in the district from year to year:

TABLE H  
(Land Utilization)

Items	Acreage (in 1,000 acres)				
	1962-53 (a)	1953-54 (a)	1954-55 (a)	1955-56 (b)	1956-57 (b)
(a) Total area of the district ..	358.5	358.5	358.5	358.5	358.5
(b) Area under forest .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Area not available for cultivation	79.0	80.8	83.6	85.0	87.0
(d) Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow. .. ..	14.4	16.2	16.0	15.5	12.1
(e) Current fallow .. ..	4.9	8.0	18.7	19.2	35.3
(f) Net area sown .. ..	260.2	253.5	240.2	238.8	224.1
(g) Total cropped area .. ..	325.8	304.7	281.8	281.0	265.1
(h) Area sown more than once ..	65.6	51.2	41.6	42.2	41.0

2. There are two main seasons of agriculture in the tract, the first being the Kharif extending over the months from mid-April to October. The principal crops sown during this season are paddy and jute. The second season is Rabi which extends over the months from August to December-January. The most important Rabi crops are potato and winter vegetables, the less important ones being wheat, pulses and mustard seed, Betel-leaf is an important cash crop on which much of its economic prosperity depends. Besides, the coconut palm grows in abundance in the district, its products providing a means of living to many families. In the district, transplanted Aman is the main paddy crop and Aus is grown both broadcast and transplanted. Double-cropping is not unknown, and percentage of such area is about 14.23 which is fairly high and may be stated to be twice that of Midnapore which is 16.63 per cent. Such area is mostly concentrated within Shyampur police-station (30.42 per cent. of the total cultivated area). The olitorious jute as an earlier additional crop is fitted in double-cropping programme with transplanted paddy. After jute a normal crop of potato is also raised from the same field as a second crop. In certain parts it has been possible even to raise three crops a year,

(a) Agricultural Geography of West Bengal (Directorate of Agriculture).  
(b) Agriculture Department.

viz. (1) jute or early Aus, (2) transplanted Aman and (3) onion or pulses or Uchhe.

3. Cropped area does not remain constant over years. It fluctuates according to variation in weather condition and other agro-economic factors. But the normal trend of utilization of average total cropped area by different crops may be indicated as below:

TABLE I  
(Utilization percentage by different crops)

Principal crops	Percentage
(i) Autumn rice .. .. .	0.91
(ii) Winter rice .. .. .	75.89
(iii) Summer rice .. .. .	0.67
(iv) Grams .. .. .	0.32
(v) Other pulses .. .. .	9.72
(vi) Potato .. .. .	1.37
(vii) Sugarcane .. .. .	0.56
(viii) Tobacco .. .. .	0.04
(ix) Mustard .. .. .	0.02
(x) Linseed .. .. .	0.13
(xi) Jute .. .. .	4.53
(xii) Other crops .. .. .	5.84
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

[Source: *Agricultural Geography of West Bengal.*]

The table given in Appendix III would give an idea of land under different principal crops including fruits for a period of eight years commencing from 1950-51. Appendix III would also give an idea about the yield per acre of the principal crops.

4. Acreage and total production of the principal crops of the district have been shown in the table given in Appendix III. The figures are for a period of eight years commencing from 1950-51.

5. The district has 75 inches annual rainfall on an average and it is significant to note that it does not generally suffer from drought and also except in a few small areas on the banks of the Damodar the floods do not normally visit. 75 per cent. of the crop in the said area are rain-fed. Area under assured irrigation through artificial projects may be estimated to be about 25 per cent. For the rice cultivation the farmers in the district depend mainly on rainfall. But because the rainfall is not adequate and timely, the various operations get interfered with resulting sometimes in crop failures. Attempts are being made, therefore, to increase the area under assured irrigation through the implementation of irrigation projects both major and minor. Statistical information in this connection has been given in the table under Appendices IV and V.



Panboroj at Khalore—Inside view.





6. The following table shows the period of sowing and harvesting of the principal crops in the district:

TABLE J.

(Sowing Calendar)

Name of crops	Time of sowing	Time of harvesting.
Aman (transplanted) ..	Middle of Jaistha to Middle of Sravana.	Aghrahasan-Pous.
Aus (transplanted) ..	Baisak-Jaistha ..	.. Sravan-Bhadra.
Jute ..	.. Chaitra-Baishak ..	.. Ashar-Bhadra.
Potato ..	.. Kartik ..	.. Falgun-Chaitra.
Betel-leaf ..	.. Middle of Aswin to middle of Magh.	Middle of Baishak to middle of Ashar and continued up to middle of Chaitra.

6.1. The season of marketing follows generally closely upon the time of harvest. About 90 per cent. of jute in the district is sold off within three months of the harvest time. The following table shows the period of marketing of the principal crops or, in other words, the months during which the disposal of the different crops are effected:

Name of the crop.	Time of marketing.
Paddy .. .. .	January to April.
Jute .. .. .	October to December.
Potato .. .. .	February to April.
Betel-leaf .. .. .	June to September.

7. The seed requirement of the different principal crops per acre in the district may be estimated as below:

Name of crops.	Seed requirement per acre.
Aus .. .. .	10-15 srs.
Aman .. .. .	10-15 srs.
Jute .. .. .	3-4½ srs.
Potato .. .. .	6-10 mds.
Betel-leaf .. .. .	3,000 cuttings.

8. Annual requirement (nutritional) of food in the district may be found in Appendix VI. Figures for the years 1951, 1955 have been given in the table. Figures for 1951 and 1955 have been quoted from the *Agricultural Geography of West Bengal*. Total population for the year concerned has been calculated by adding the estimated year to year increase in population to the basic population data according to the Census of 1951.

[For tables, etc., *vide* Appendices III to VI].

## CHAPTER IV

### Agricultural Marketing

1. "Marketing is the crux of the whole food and agriculture problems. It would be useless to increase the output of food, and would be equally futile to set up optimum standards of nutrition, unless means could be found to move food from the producer to the consumer at a price which represents a fair remuneration to the producer and is within the consumer's ability to pay. Similar considerations apply to other agricultural products and fish and forest products."\* In this Chapter the various problems of agricultural marketing in the district and the attempted solutions will be discussed.

#### A—System of Marketing

2. The agricultural produces (including animal husbandry products) in the district are sold in the weekly hats and fairs, which are rural and in the markets which are generally urban. In general, Uluberia Sub-division forms the main assembling centre for locally-produced paddy, betel-leaf, vegetables and the cattle, while Howrah subdivision is imported assembling centre for jute, vegetables, dry cocoanut, betel-leaf and imported rice, pulses, oil-seeds and fish. From the time the produce leaves the producer to the time it reaches the consumer, the movement or the system of marketing varies according to the commodity and local circumstances. This is briefly discussed below.

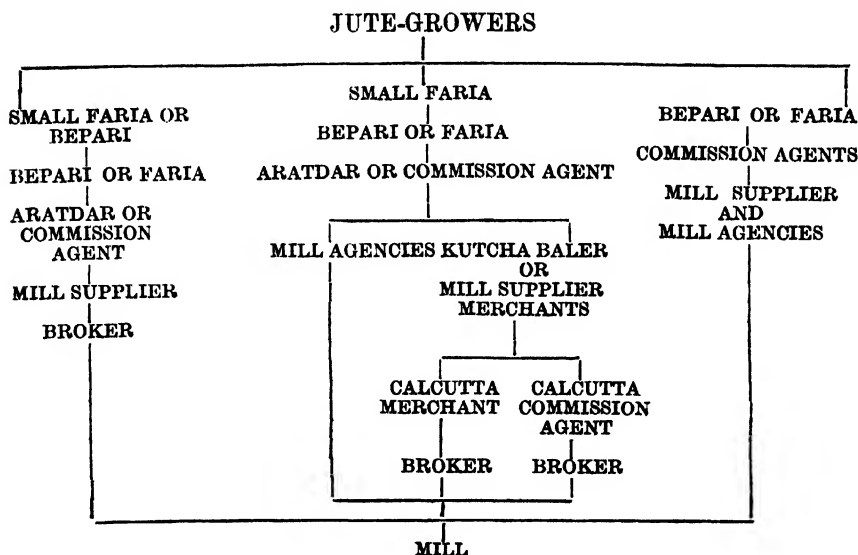
2.1. Among the locally-produced commodities rice, in which the district is deficit, is generally assembled in the form of paddy and rice itself. Paddy is put on sale in comparatively larger quantities where handpounding is practised. It is assembled in the markets by the producers themselves or through the petty village merchants, the main bulk of arrival into the district being from its contiguous feeding area in the district of Midnapore, viz., Ghatal, Kolaghat and Dudkumra which lie just on the other side of the Rupnarayan. The commodity is first assembled in the periodical markets in the above areas. From those markets, where the produce is purchased by the local Arhatdars, it passes to the merchants in the assembling centres of this district through the itinerant 'beparis'. The latter group acts both as wholesaler and retailer. As retailer, they cater to the demand of the near-by consumers and as wholesaler they sell the produce to the retail dealers of the neighbourhood. The strictly local produce, however, passes in small quantities from the producer to the stockists in the assembling markets and from them directly to the consumers of the locality through one or more retailers. As regards rice, the wholesale distribution is not a large factor. There are, however, a number of merchants or Arhatdars stationed at the markets who make purchases directly from the producers and retail in small quantities to the local consumers or distribute it to the retailers of the neighbourhood. In the villages it is mainly the cultivator who sells both paddy and rice to the individual consumers or part with them towards payment of his previous loans.

2.2. The most important feature in the marketing of jute is that the growers sell overwhelmingly large proportion of jute in the villages to the peripatetic dealers. In its movement there are three distinct stages, namely, (1) from village to the primary assembling markets, (2) from the primary assembling markets to the kutchha baling centres (secondary

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\*Marketing Committee of the United Nations' Conference on Food and Agriculture held in October, 1945, at Quebec.

markets) and (3) from the kutchha baling centres to the loose jute markets in Calcutta. In primary sales, about 61 per cent. of the marketable surplus is disposed of by the growers at their doors, and 31 per cent. in the Hats to the Farias, Paikars and Beparies and 8 per cent. is taken by the cultivators themselves to the kutchha baling centres direct. The Farias, Paikars and the Beparies are the first link in the chain of intermediaries supplying jute to the secondary markets. The jute that is bought in Hats is sold to the bigger dealers (or Arhatdars) in secondary markets who are either themselves balers or who in turn sell to the kutchha balers. The kutchha balers assort and press the jute and despatch them to Calcutta. The Arhatdars in the secondary market are of four types, classified according to their functions, namely, (1) merchants buying on their own account, (2) commission agents for big buyers, (3) agents of small Calcutta buyers, and (4) agents of sellers, particularly Farias and Beparies operating in the countryside. The kutchha balers are either Arhatdars-cum-balers or the representatives of the jute mills, who purchase, select, bale and despatch jute to the mills. The categories of intermediaries that exist in this trade are shown in the following tree:



2.3. So far as Uluberia subdivision is concerned, the betel-leaf is carried by the producers to the assembling markets, where there are two sets of intermediaries, who are responsible for assembling the commodity. The first set acts as Arhatdar as is popularly called 'Dalal'. He effects the sale of the growers' produce by open auction and charges a commission from the growers for this service. In the auction another set of intermediary, called commission agents or Chalandars, takes part and purchases the leaves on behalf of the distant buyers who never present themselves physically but advances money to the former by postal money order or otherwise. The second category of intermediary, i.e., the Chalandars, who are correctly speaking the commission agents of the buyer in Bihar, U.P., C.P., Assam and other States, act as the final link between the up-country and the terminal markets. In Howrah subdivision, the producers themselves sell their produce to the buyers and there functions practically no intermediary between them.

3. Besides these locally-grown crops Howrah has got very big markets for imported rice, pulses and oil-seeds and fish. The market for rice is located at Ramkrishnapur. The Arhatdars in the market (Ramkrishnapur) are mostly mill-owners of different districts in the State. They receive supply from their own mills or mills belonging to others through brokers in the latter case. From the Arhatdar the produce passes to the retailers and petty wholesalers of Howrah, Calcutta and suburbs through brokers, the buyers remaining altogether absent from the market.

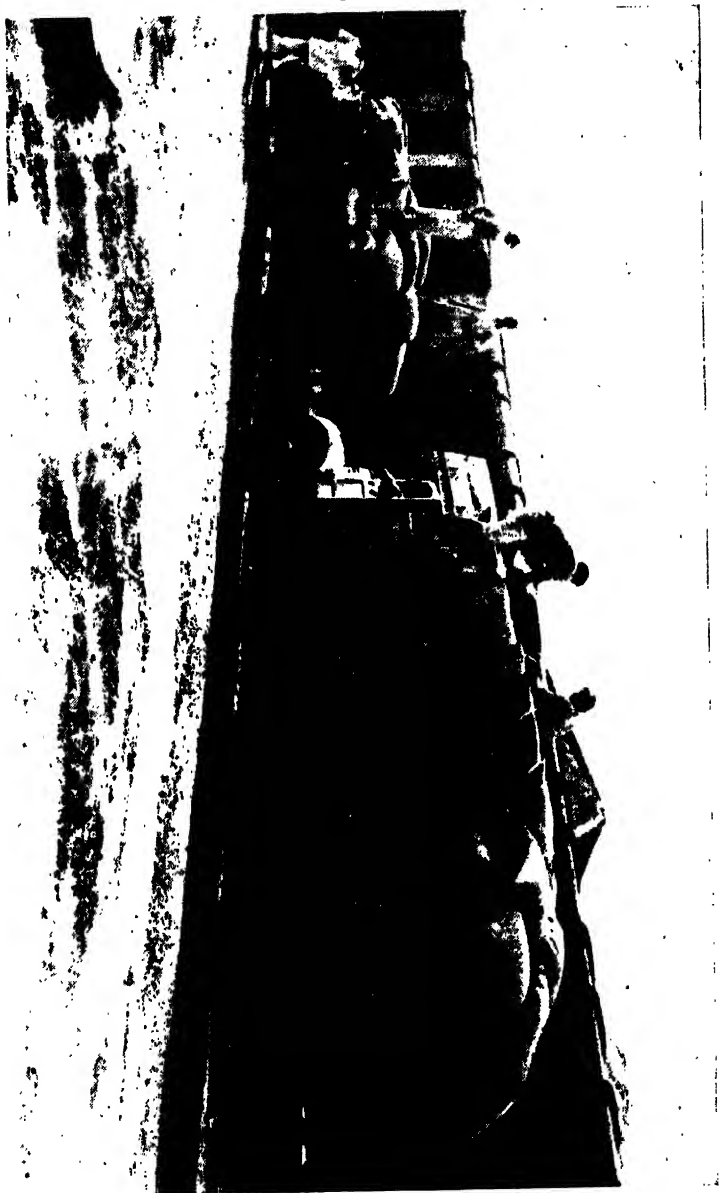
3.1. The market for pulses and oil-seeds is housed in a small railway shed opposite Howrah goods shed and does not look like a market-place except during the sitting hours. The supply is mainly received from outside States, viz., Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan and Madras and it is interesting to note that the transaction takes place on samples, while consignments still remain in the railway wagons or godowns in the Howrah, Ramkrishnapur, Shalimar, Chitpur and Sealdah railway yards. The functionaries in the market are the Mahajans or the agents of the exporting Mahajans at the source, the brokers and the buyers who are retailers or petty wholesalers.

3.2. The fish market is located very near to Howrah railway station and is commonly known as Howrah Bridge market. The supply is mainly received from outside State, viz., Agra, Kanpur, Delhi, and Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Bombay, Andhra, Madras, Bihar, U.P. by rail, the traffic arrives freight paid at Howrah over rail. The only functionaries operating in the market are the Arhatdars and the buyers, i.e., the fish dealers of Howrah and Calcutta. A note on Market Functionaries may be found in Appendix XII.

#### *B—Market Practices and Market Charges*

4. Usually both paddy and rice are brought to the assembling markets packed in gunny bags. Paddy is generally heaped in front of the Arhatdar's shop. The negotiation goes simultaneously along with weighing and setting of accounts on deliveries. The prices are fixed under open agreement system or private negotiation. In Ramkrishnapur market, which imports rice from outside districts and other States the brokers of the mill-owners at the source (where they are not identical with the Arhatdars in this market) get the samples and rates approved previously whereafter they despatch the consignments, to be received in the said Arhatdar's godowns. The brokers of this market in their turn similarly get the samples, rates, etc., duly approved by the buyers, i.e., the petty wholesalers and retailers of Calcutta, Howrah and suburbs, in advance. Delivery is effected at buyer's godown at their cost by the brokers. For local paddy put in the assembling market (Bakshihat) for sale, the grower is required to pay a charge known as "Dan" at the rate of 0.06 nP. per maund. A deduction is also made for contribution towards charitable purpose (Ishwarbritti), payable by the seller alone, at the rate of 0.03 nP. per maund. In case of rice in Ramkrishnapur market the brokers, operating between the mill-owners at the source and the Arhatdars here, and between the latter and the local buyers here, charge, in both the cases, a brokerage at the rate of 0.06 nP. per maund.

4.1. Jute is brought to the secondary markets either in loose form (in the strict sense) or in drums of approximately one maund each. As the kutchra baling arrangement in the district, which is a Daisee District, is few, it invariably goes from the village and primary markets to the loose jute markets, particularly Shyambazar, in drums. It is interesting to note that, the kutchra baled jute is also known as 'loose jute' in the loose jute markets in Calcutta. The prices are fixed under open agreement



Ramkrishnapore Rice Market—Unloading of rice from railway wagons inside market place.



system. The nominated agents of the mills purchasing jute from the local merchants get a commission of Rs. 1.25 nP. for each transaction of Rs. 100.00. The merchants sell to the mills with or without contract. Those who collect jute from the growers through Beparies pay the latter commission at the rate of 0.25 to 0.37 nP. per maund. The pucca Arhatdars, i.e., the merchants who act as agents of the buyers, receive commission from the Beparies at the rate of 0.50 nP. per maund. Deduction is made in addition to above payments from the grower at the rate of 8 ch. per maund to make up the loss in favour of the Beparies on account of driage. This is popularly known as 'Dhalta' or 'Balan'. At Domjur market, deduction is also made for 'Iswarbrittie', payable by seller, at the rate of 0.02 nP. per maund.

4.2. Betel-leaves are assembled by the producers mainly by head-loads at the nearest 'Pan Posta' and placed in respect of Uluberia subdivision, at the disposal of 'Aratdars' who effect open auction of the produce. For this service he charges a commission at the rate 0.50 nP. to Re. 1 for auction of every 10,000 leaves. The commodity then passes to another set of merchants known as commission agents or Chalaadars. These persons do not realise any commission from the growers. They supply orders of the distant merchants on receipt of advance payment and realise from them a commission of 0.75 nP. to Re. 1 per 10,000 leaves. These commission agents, however, realise from the growers a sum of 0.31 nP. per 10,000 leaves for removal of stalk. They (i.e. commission agents) also charge Re. 2.00 from the distant merchants as packing cost for ordinary basket packings and Rs. 2.50 nP. for gunny packed baskets. In Howrah subdivision, the betel-leaves are not auctioned but sold by private negotiation by the producers themselves. Here the price of the leaves sold is paid by the Arhatdars or Banias on behalf of the buyers for which service they charge a commission of 0.02 nP. per rupee. In case the buyers fail to pay back the money to the financing Arhatdars by the next market day, the latter charges an interest at the same rate, i.e., 0.02 nP. per rupee in addition to his commission. The producer-seller is required to pay 0.08 nP. per bundle of 10,000 leaves as 'Dan' to the market-owner and the buyer has to pay 0.03 nP. per bundle to the Darwan of the market, 50 per cent. of which goes to the proprietor and the rest is equally shared by the Darwan and the manager of the market.

4.3. As the bulk of the consignments of pulses and oil-seeds remain in the railway wagons or godowns during transaction, the stock, which is not disposed of within 24 hours of its arrival, is shifted to the private godowns to avoid wharfage. The transaction is effected through brokers who charge a brokerage at the rate of 0.09 nP. per maund in case of pulses and 0.12 nP. per maund in case of oil-seeds from the owner-mahajan.

4.4. The sale of fish is effected by the Arhatdars by open auction, the unit of bid being in seer. A commission of 0.05 nP. per rupee is charged by them for rendering this service. The sale-proceeds are remitted to the suppliers at the source by postal money order deducting the commission at the above rate and the advance, if any, made previously together with a further sum at the rate of 0.02 nP. per rupee to be re-imbursed to the supplies on demand or usually at the close of the year. The buyers are required to pay 0.75 nP. per maund as Iswarbritti to the Arhatdar who deposits the sum to the market committee. The amount is spent for the maintenance of the market as also for payments to sweepers, etc.

*C—Village retention and marketable surplus*

5. The producers in the villages have to meet certain commitments in the shape of paying wages in kind to hired labour, there is the practice of barter transaction in some places in which paddy is exchanged for other commodities of everyday use. Then the producers have to set aside a portion of their produce as seed and also for the purpose of stock-feeding, giving alms and charities. Above all they must have adequate stock for consumption by themselves and their dependents. All these together constitute the village retention, which accordingly is a variable factor in the economy of the villagers. It varies from place to place depending as they are on the following factors, viz.,—

- (a) practice of paying wages to hired labour in kind,
- (b) prevalence of the practice of barter transaction in which paddy or rice is exchanged for other commodities of everyday use,
- (c) quantities used for stock-feeding,
- (d) volume of consumption by the growers and their dependents.

Other factors like size of the growers holding, their indebtedness, relative importance of rice in the local dietary, etc., also are to be considered in determining the proportion of the village retention so far as food crops are concerned. In case of non-food crops, only the quantity necessary for domestic consumption goes towards making the village retention, the balance being the marketable surplus. After meeting all these commitments the growers are left with a surplus which is the marketable surplus with the growers.

6. Marketable surplus is very important factor in determining the general trend of the rural economy since on the flow of such surplus depends the trend of price. It again varies with the variation in price. When price rises due to interaction of other factors there is the tendency of hoarding with the consequent decrease in the marketable surplus. Government of India has undertaken a pilot scheme to determine the actual position of the marketable surplus particularly of the foodgrains. This study will at least give some idea of normal condition.

7. The following table brings out a rough estimate of quantitative utilization percentage of the principal crops of the district. This has been based on recent (1960) investigation made by the officers of the Department.

**TABLE K**  
(Village retention)

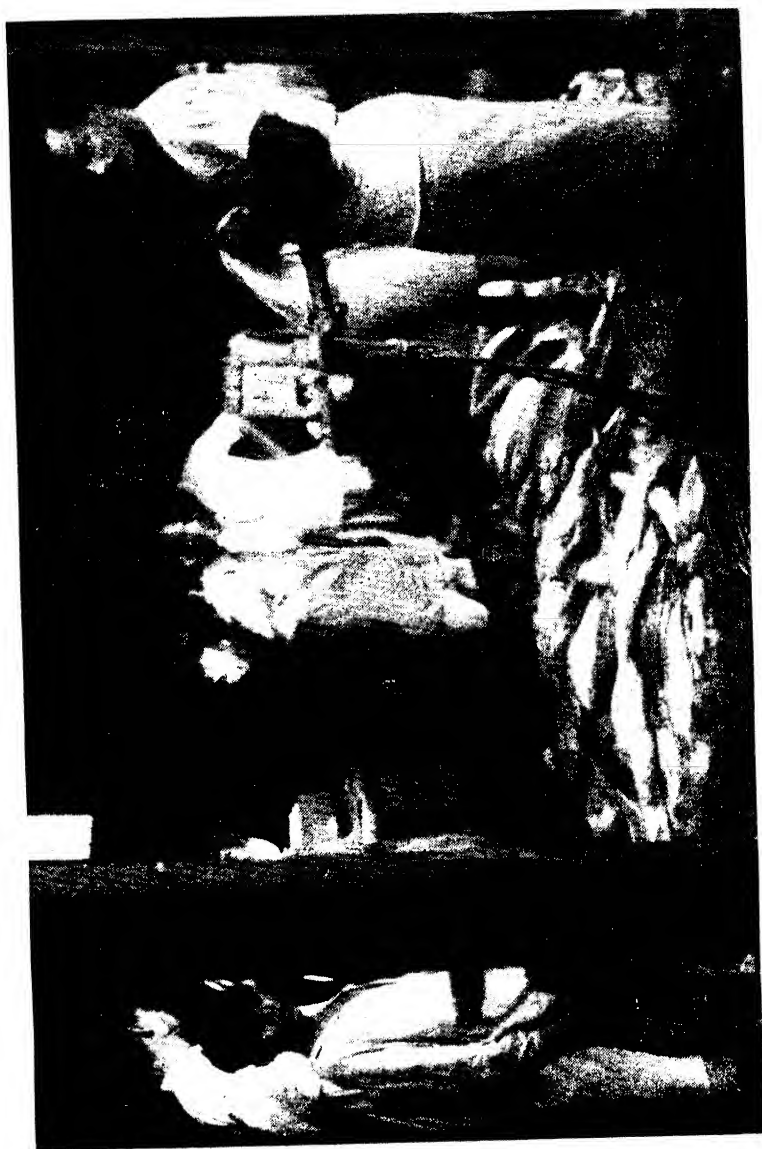
Items	Commodities		
	Paddy.	Jute.	Betel-leaf
	(Per cent.)	(Per cent.)	(Per cent.)
(a) Seed .. .. .	5	..	..
(b) Other domestic requirement—			
(i) Wages .. .. .	..	..	..
(ii) Barter .. .. .	..	..	..
(c) Domestic consumption .. .. .	90	2	67
(d) Marketable surplus .. .. .	5	98	33





Howrah Pulses and Oil-seeds Market—Sale of pulses and oilseeds in progress on sample basis.





Howrah Bridge Market—Auction of fish in progress.



8. The position in respect of the State as a whole so far as the major foodgrains are concerned, to compare with, may be estimated as follows:—

			(Per cent.)
(i) Seed	...	...	4
(ii) Payment for wages	...	...	20
(iii) Barter	...	...	2
(iv) Domestic consumption	...	...	47
(v) Marketable surplus	...	...	27
			<hr/> 100

[Source : *Brochure on the Marketing of Rice in West Bengal*, published by Marketing Branch of the Directorate of Agriculture.]

#### D.—Price spread.

9. The essence of equitable marketing lies in assuring a fair share of the consumer's rupee to the producer. The spread of price from producer to consumer is made up of various items of expenditure incurred in various processes through which a commodity passes to consumer. The price-spreads of a few major crops of the district are given in the Appendix VII.

#### E.—Storage

10. Storage is a very important adjunct to agricultural marketing. The facilities of storage, particularly of grains, available to the cultivators are inadequate. The producer is forced to sell his produce as soon as it is ready, partly because he has no staying capacity (owing to his financial weakness) and partly because he cannot store his produce properly for long.

11. The existing methods and conditions of storage are primitive. In the villages, paddy is stored by farmers invariably in bulk in simple structures prepared out of locally available materials. These vary in size, shape and construction. In the districts, as in other parts of the State, the receptacles made of paddy straw ropes, known as "morais", and the same made of a thick bamboo matting plastered with cowdung, both inside and outside, are common. The peasants use big receptacles of mud, brick or masonry. There are many producers who have no separate storage space. They store their commodity in the floors of their own dwelling house which are mostly kutcha structures. In the markets, however, both paddy and rice are stored in storage godowns with cemented floor or paved with flag-stones. Paddy is stored usually in bulk. At rice mills, paddy is stored both in bulk and bags and rice generally in bags in the godowns with pucca floors. Bulk storage is most common in the rural areas while in the markets as well as in mills storage in bags is the normal feature.

12. As regards jute, separate structures for storage purpose are seldom erected in the villages by the growers or any class of intermediaries. The cultivators spread sticks on the floor on which they place the bundles of jute. The rooms where it is stored have generally bamboo walls and thatched or corrugated iron-sheet roofs. The well-to-do growers build 'machas' (platforms) made of bamboo inside the room for storing. The same methods are practised by the Beparies. In the primary markets, there are godowns having corrugated iron-sheet roofs with walls of the same material or of bamboos. The Arhtdars who operate in these markets have their godowns owned or hired. In the secondary markets, which are also the baling centres (kutcha) there is practically no dearth of storage space.

Here, fairly substantially built structures affording good protection from weather is found. These are available on hire also. The jute and rice mills maintain their own godowns having capacity of 20,000 to 50,000 mds. each of baled jute and rice. Very recently the Co-operative Marketing Societies have also commenced to set up godowns on being financed by the State Government.

13. The following table shows the approximate storage accommodation available in some of the important markets in the district:

TABLE I.  
(Storages accommodation)

Name of the district.	Godown capacity showing different groups				Total storage accom- modation available.	
					Number of godowns.	Storage accom- modation in md.
Howrah	Up to 500 mds.	..	..	..	89	36,400
	501 to 1,000 mds.	..	..	..	21	21,000
	1,001 to 5,000 mds.	..	..	..	67	1,34,000
	5,001 to 10,000 mds.	..	..	..	10	50,000
Total				..	187	2,41,400

13.1. A statement showing the particulars of different kinds of storage godowns in the district has been appended in Appendix VIII. The information are based on a survey conducted by the officers of the Department very recently.

14. Paddy and rice are not generally stored for any considerable period of time. As regards jute, only the wealthy Beparies are able to hold jute for some time and even they do not store for over 6 to 8 weeks. The rent of godowns is regulated by several factors, namely (a) location of godown in the market, (b) importance of the market, (c) storage capacity, and (d) type of construction. It varies from Rs. 350 to Rs. 800 per annum for a godown of 1,000 mds. capacity and Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 4,000 per year for a godown having a capacity of 5,000 mds.

14.1. Normally foodgrains are stored for longer period both in the villages as well as in markets. So the cost factor is important in this case. In the villages foodgrains are stored in Golas wherefrom it is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the cost of conservation in the villages. The cost depends on the value of the receptacles. While in the markets the cost of storage depends on three factors, e.g., godown rent, handling charges and interest. These are liable to vary from place to place. On the above basis the cost of storage per maund as prevailing in private godowns during 1960 in the district may be estimated as below:

	Rent.	Handling.	Interest.	Total.
Rice (Ramkrishnapore)	0.01 nP.	0.03 nP.	0.03 nP.	0.07 nP.
Jute (Domjur)	0.01 nP.	0.03 nP.	0.01 nP.	0.05 nP.



Khalore Pan-Posta—Auction of betel-leaf in progress.





15. Losses in storage result from floor damp, weevil infestation and vermine attack. Paddy is less susceptible to loss than rice in storage, owing to the protection afforded to rice kernel by its covering of husk. The former may loose 1 to 3 per cent. in weight due to diriage in the hot months, while the latter may loose in weight to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. when stored for two or four months\*. Food Department, however, normally allowed 1 per cent. as storage loss for storage up to six months. In respect of jute, if sufficient passage is not left while stacking, particularly baled jute, to permit circulation of air, a high percentage of moisture combined with heat is likely to encourage fermentation and may result in damage to the fibre. The tossa or daissee jute, as grown in this district, has tendency to absorb moisture more quickly and to greater extent. If moist jute is stored, it deteriorates quickly, looses its lusture and becomes dazed.

16. Agricultural Produce (Warehousing Corporation) Act, 1956 of the Government of India has opened great possibility towards improvement of storage problem of the agricultural commodities. Under the provisions of the Act, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations in the different States have come into being very recently. These Corporations have programme to set up warehouses of various capacities. In West Bengal also such a State Warehousing Corporation has been set up which has planned to establish 20 warehouses within the Second Five-Year Plan.

17. One of the warehouses has been set up in Howrah, as a remedy against deficiency in storage accommodation and also to assure cheap credit availability. This warehouse consists of 13 godowns for the present with a target capacity of about 50,000 mds. The warehouses which will help both the cultivators and merchants would provide storage at comparatively low rent, with facilities for protection against damage by insects, rodent and water. It would provide safety through incurrance against fire, flood theft, etc. The warehouse receipts will soon get the status of a negotiable instrument. As soon as it is done, there is bound to be a spurt in the warehousing activity. The warehouse at Howrah was set up on 1st March 1959.

18. In recent years, the cold storages have gained popularity. The table below gives the list of cold storages set up in the district:

TABLE M  
(List of Cold Storage)

Name of the cold storage.	Location with address.	Commo- dity stored.	Capacity of storage.	Average storage period.	Storage charge.
			(Mds.)		
1. Howrah Cold Storage.	130 Dharna- tolla Road, Salkia, Howrah	Potato, orange, bedana, dry fruits, peas.	75,000	March to De- cember.	Rs. 5-00 to 7-00 per md. Potato Rs. 4-00 to 5-00 per md. Others.
2. Calcutta Na- tional Cold Sto- rage.	32 J. N. Mu- kherji Road, Salkia, Howrah	Potato	30,000	Do.	Rs. 6-50 to 7-00 per md.
3. Salkia Cold Storage.	51 J. N. Mu- kherji Road, Salkia, Howrah	Potato	25,000	Do.	Rs. 4-00 per md.
4. Bhartia Cold Storage.	100/101 Dhar- matolla Road, Salkia, Howrah	Potato	65,000	Do.	Rs. 3-50 to 5-00 per md.

\* Brochure on the marketing of rice in West Bengal.

### F—Malpractices, Weights and Measures

19. The prevalence of malpractices in the marketing of agricultural commodities in the district are fortunately few. The chief malpractice in vogue is the excess realisation of 1 sr. of jute over the due weight popularly known as "Dhalta" or "Balan" which is charged as dryage irrespective of whether the commodity is free from moisture or not. The other malpractice besides the payment to Durwan in Howrah Bridge Market, is that sometime the sums raised as 'Iswarbritti' are fraudulently spent for trading purpose in the interest of collector-merchant.

20. Unlike in other parts of the State, where diversity of weights and measures is a serious defect in the sphere of agricultural marketing, the weights and measures in use in the district is the standard seer of 80 tolas (forty seers making one maund). The hand-scales with wooden, cane or metallic pans are generally used. The measures (locally called Katha) which are made of cane or bamboo are also in maunds, seers and chattaks of standard weights. There is no Weight and Measures Act in force. Metric System of weights and measures are under introduction.

### G—Processing

21. Paddy is converted into rice by husking by manual labour or power mills. The husking by manual labour is a simple indigenous method of husking the paddy with the help of a motor or by use of power-driven machinery. This is commonly known as hand-pounding. The hulling by power mills is known as machine milling. Before hulling parboiling is done, which consists in steeping the grain in water and drying by application of heat or other means. This is necessary in order to toughen the rice kernel so that it may withstand the process of hand-husking or milling, as the case may be, and also to make the husk more easily removable. Parboiling gives a greater outturn than in case of paddy which is not so treated. The costs of hand-pounding and milling are respectively Rs. 1.50 and 1.00 per maund of paddy on average. The cost of parboiling varies from 6 annas to 12 annas. As regards hulling outturn, the ratio is 3:2 and 1 maund: 26 seers respectively by hand-pounding process and machine-milling.

In this connection it may be noted that "the average paddy grain consists of 23 to 25 per cent. husk, 1 to 2 per cent. enticle and germ and 74 to 76 per cent. kernel. Normally therefore a sample of paddy reasonably free from extraneous matter such as dirt, etc., should yield on hulling roughly 74 per cent. of saleable products". On an average the hand-pounding process yields 2 to 3 per cent. more than what is received from machine-milling.

Hulling outturns in case of different varieties of paddy in the mills are as follows:

TABLE N  
(Hulling Outturns)

Variety.	Quantity. in maunds.	Rice produced approxi- mately-Parboiled.	Broken.
Patnai .. ..	1½	1 md.	About ½ seer.
Banktalsi .. ..	1½	39 seers.	About ½ seer.
Rupsal .. ..	1½	39 seers.	About ½ seer.
Nagra .. ..	1½	37 seers.	About ½ seer.
Kalma .. ..	1½	37 seers.	About ½ seer.

Source : Brochure on marketing of rice in West Bengal.

\*Report on the marketing of Rice in India (1955).



Kutchra baling of jute—Domjur market.



22. There are 15 rice mills in the district located as follows:

Name of mill, village and post office.

- (1) Kamala Rice Mill, Kurchibaria, Shibgunj.
- (2) Bishalakshmi Rice Mill, Gedarah, Gujarpur.
- (3) Ateswari Rice Mill, Shibpur, Gujarpur.
- (4) Basanti Rice Mills, Shibpur, Gujarpur.
- (5) Rajrajeswari Rice Mill, Shibpur, Gujarpur.
- (6) Radhapur Rice Mill, Radhapur, Radhapur.
- (7) Lakshminath Rice Mill, Radhapur, Radhapur.
- (8) Tara Rice Mill, Radhapur, Radhapur.
- (9) Kamalpur Rice Mill, Kamalpur, Radhapur.
- (10) Lakshmi Rice Mill, Kamalpur, Radhapur.
- (11) Annapurna Rice Mill, Marshali, Kharuberia.
- (12) Sidheswari Rice Mill, Anantapur, Anantapur.
- (13) Sitala Rice Mill, Durgapur, Amardaha.
- (14) Damodar Rice Mill, Rameswarpur, Shyampur.
- (15) Mahakali Rice Mill, Kurchiberia, Shibgunj.

The approximate annual quantity milled in these mills is 50,000 maunds each.

23. Though not of commercial importance, there are three rice products, namely, (1) Muri (parched rice), (2) Chira (flattened rice) and (3) Khoi (parched paddy). Chira is produced by boiling or soaking paddy in water and then beating in Dhenki. Muri is produced by parching a special kind of rice. Khoi is produced by parching paddy. The total cost of manufacturing a maund of Chira is about Rs. 40.00 and that of Muri and Khoi is about Rs. 50.00. It includes cost of fuel, labour, rent of premises and all other incidental expenses. The manufacturing outturn per maund of paddy is 28 seers for Chira and 24 seers for Muri and Khoi.

24. The manufacture of jute goods has given rise to an industry of immense economic importance in the district. There are 26 jute mills working in the district, located as follows:

- (1) Central Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Gusuri, Bhotebagan.
- (2) Howrah Jute Mills, 1 Ramkrishnapur, P.O. Shibpur, Howrah.
- (3) Fort William Jute Mills, 1 Shibpur, Howrah.
- (4) National Co., Ltd., Banipur, P.O. Sankrail, Howrah.
- (5) Delta Jute Mills, Manickpore, P.O. Delta, Jute Mill.
- (6) Belvedere Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Sankrail, Howrah.
- (7) Bally Jute Co., Ltd., Scott Kerr Road, Bally.
- (8) Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd., Grand Trunk Road, Shibpur.
- (9) Fort William Jute Mills, No. 2, Shibpur, Howrah.
- (10) Howrah Jute Mills, No. 2, Ramkrishnapur, Shibpur.
- (11) Howrah Jute Mills, No. 3, Ramkrishnapur, Shibpur.
- (12) Sree Hanuman Jute Mills, 76 J. N. Mukherji Road, Salkia.
- (13) Sree Ambica Jute Mills, Ltd., Belur, Howrah.
- (14) Naskarpara Jute Mills, Ltd., Ghusuri, Howrah.

- (15) The Kedarnath Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dharmatola Street, Salkia, Howrah.
- (16) Sree Mahadev Jute Mills Co., Badamtola, P.O. Bally.
- (17) Bharat Jute Mills, Ltd., Kadamtola, Howrah.
- (18) Sree Ganesh Mills, Ltd., 66 Sett Banadhar Jalan Road.
- (19) Fort Gloster North Mill, Nalpur, Fort Gloster.
- (20) Ludlow Jute Press, Chengail, P.O. Chakasi.
- (21) Fort Gloster Jute Mills (Old), Fort Gloster.
- (22) Fort Gloster Jute Mills (New), Fort Gloster.
- (23) Lowrence Jute Mill, Ghaksi.
- (24) Ludlow Jute Co., Ltd., Chengail, P.O. Chakasi.
- (25) Premchand Jute Mill, Ltd., Chengail, P.O. Chakasi.
- (26) Gagalbhai Jute Mills, Ltd., Sijberia, P.O. Uluberia.

25. The other processing concerns in the district are the flour mills, cloth mills and oil mills. There are seven flour mills, four cloth mills and twenty-nine oil mills, manufacturing edible oils, other than hydrogenated oils, of which the largest is the Howrah Oil Mills No. 1 at Ramkrishnapur. The hydrogenated Oil Company Limited and the Swaika Banaspati Products Limited are also located in this district, the former being at Ramkrishnapur and the latter at Liloah. The flour mills, cloth mills and oil mills in the district are located as follows:—

#### Flour Mills—

- (1) The Bengal Flour Mills, Shibpur, Howrah.
- (2) The Howrah Flour Mills, Ramkrishnapur.
- (3) The Hooghly Flour Mills, Ramkrishnapur.
- (4) The Reform Flour Mills, Ramkrishnapur.
- (5) The Sreekrishna Chanada Flour Mills, Salkia.
- (6) Krishna Flour Mills, Ghusuri.
- (7) Master Food Products, Shibpur.

#### Cloth Mills—

- (1) Sree Radheshyam Cotton Mills, Ghusuri.
- (2) East India Corporation Limited, Ramkrishnapur.
- (3) Deshapriya Hosiery and Weaving Mill, Salkia.
- (4) Arati Cotton Mills, Dasnagar, Howrah.

#### Oil Mills—

- (1) Howrah Oil Mills Ltd., Ramkrishnapur Ghat Road.
- (2) Samanta Oil Mill, Foreshore Road, Salkia.
- (3) Gopal Oil Mill, 139 Barnes Road, Salkia.
- (4) Bhabanipur Oil Mills, 33 Barnes Road, Salkia.
- (5) Satyanarayan Oil Mills, 33 Barnes Road, Salkia.
- (6) Shyamsundar Oil Mills, 80 Haraganj Road, Salkia.
- (7) Umacharan Sadhakharis Oil Mills, 95 Haraganj Road, Salkia.
- (8) Sri Ganesh Oil Mills, Haraganj Road, Salkia.
- (9) Haragouri Oil Mills, Haraganj Road, Salkia.
- (10) Madanmohan Oil Mill, 105 Haraganj Road, Salkia.



Processing of Arrowroot by a Co-operative Marketing Society—First stage.





- (11) National Oil Mill, 21/1 Kaiharta Bura Lane, Salkia.
- (12) Sri Radha Krishna Oil Mill, 539 G. T. Road, Howrah.
- (13) Sibpur Oil Mills, 441 G. T. Road, Sibpur.
- (14) India Dal & Oil Mill, 37 Netaji Subhas Road, Howrah.
- (15) Deshbandhu Oil Mill, 52 Netaji Subhas Road, Howrah.
- (16) Jagadhatrī Oil Mills, 20 Netaji Subhas Road, Howrah.
- (17) Naba Bharat Oil Mill, 12 Kishnore Dayal Jalan Road, Ghusuri.
- (18) Hanuman Oil Mill, Ghusuri, Howrah.
- (19) Bajrang Oil Mill, 620 J. N. Mukherjee Road, Ghusuri, Howrah.
- (20) Bhagabati Oil Mill, Ghusuri, Howrah.
- (21) Srganrang Oil Mill, Kadamtola.
- (22) Natabar Oil Mill, 16/1 Natabar Paul Road, Kadamtola.
- (23) Messrs. Choudhuri Oil Mill, 370 Belilious Road, Howrah.
- (24) Swaika Oil Mills, Lilooah, Howrah.
- (25) Mohini Oil Mill, Lilooah, Howrah.
- (26) Tekmony Oil Mill, 5 Duffer Street, Lilooah.
- (27) Dhanki's Oil Mill, Howrah.
- (28) Ma-Sakambari Oil Mill, 95 G. T. Road, Howrah.
- (29) Ganesh Oil & Flour Mill, 217 Panchanantola Road, Howrah.

#### *H.—Grading and Standardisation*

26. Grading is the spring-board for developmental activities in agricultural marketing. The prime importance of grading is to differentiate among various qualities of the one and the same product so as to provide a "Yardstick" to measure these differences and ultimately to establish a common language. The buyers and seller would thus be able to communicate with each other with maximum precision in regard to price vis-a-vis quality and transact business on a dependable basis through description of goods. The quality difference being reflected in price, the grading gives also incentive for production of quality produce according to the industrial need and consumer's preference. Normally agricultural produce in the district is not graded scientifically. Indigenous methods of classification according to size are in vogue. Rice and paddy are generally classified as fine, medium or coarse and certain local or trade names are given for differentiation.

27. Little progress has been made in this field in the district except that Shri Ganesh Flour Mills of Salkia has been recently authorised to grade Atta under Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937. No Agmark emporium has been set up in the district as yet.

#### *I—Co-operative Marketing*

28. The Co-operatives play a limited part in the district in the marketing of different crops. There are 10 large and small sized co-operative marketing societies so far organised in the district. Of the small-sized societies, four have received from the Government the marketing loan and one the storage godown loan. The large-sized marketing society has received Government contribution towards share capital as well as godown loan and staff subsidy towards managerial cost. But no one could play an efficient part due to promulgation of price fixation order of paddy and rice issued by the State Government in 1958, as most of the societies were to deal with paddy and rice. One society in Uluberia Subdivision, which took up the production and

marketing of arrowroot could, however, make little headway. A list of co-operative marketing societies in the district is given in the following Table.

TABLE O

(List of Co-operative Marketing Societies in the districts.)

Serial No.	Name and address of the society.	Total No. of share holders.	Total share capital.	Commodities dealing with.
			Rs.	
1	Dhulagori Growers' Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Society, Ltd., P. O. and Vill. Dhulagori.	6	1,500-00	Dry coconut.
2	Bhagirathi Krishija Samabaya Bhipan Samity Ltd., P. O. and Vill. Dhulasimla.	90	1,500-00	Paddy, rice, wheat, coconut, and jute.
3	Raghudevur Co-operative Agricultural Production and Marketing Society Ltd., P. O. and Vill. Raghudevur.	54	540-00	Arrowroot.
4	Saptamatrika Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Society, Ltd., P. O. and Vill. Birshibpur.	52	3,040-00	Paddy, rice.
5	Hatgacha Union Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., P. O. and Vill. Samruk.	53	530-00	Paddy and rice.
6	Chandipur Union Agricultural Marketing Society Ltd., P. O. Birshibpur.	55	630-00	Paddy and rice.
7	Kharuberia Union Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Society Ltd., P. O. and Vill. Kharuberia.	51	3,060-00	Paddy, rice and jute.

### J—Hats and Markets

29. The district contains some of the biggest markets of the State, dealing in local and imported commodities. There are (1) Khalore Pan Posta, (2) Howrah Bridge Market (for Pan and Fish), (3) Ramkrishnapur Rice Market, and (4) Howrah Pulse and Oil-seeds Market. The pulse and oil-seeds market may be said to be one of the biggest wholesale market of its kind in India. The table shows important particulars about these markets:—

TABLE P

(List of markets.)

Name of market.	Commodities transacted.	Annual volume of transaction.	Market functionaries.
		Mds.	
(1) Khalore Pan Posta ..	Pan (betel-leaf) ..	1,00,000	Dalal (Aratdar) .. 40 Chandar (commission agent). .. 15
			55
(2) Howrah Bridge Market	(i) Pan ..	1,00,000	Banias (Aratdars) for Pan .. 13
	(ii) Imported fish ..	4,00,000	Aratdar for fish .. 38
			51
(3) Ramkrishnapur Market.	Rice Rice (imported) ..	4,00,000	Aratdar Brokers .. 40
(4) Howrah Pulse and Oilseeds Market.	Pulse (imported) including gram and gram products.	3,50,000	Local Mahajans Agent of distant Mahajan.
	Oil-seeds (imported)	3,10,000	Brokers.



Processing of Arrowroot by a Co-operative Marketing Society—Second and last stages.



29.1. The list of all hats and markets in the district, classified into A, B and C may be found in Appendix IX. There are 148 hats and markets in the district as classified below :—

- (i) A class markets—7.
- (ii) B class markets—5.
- (iii) C class markets—136.

30. The following gives the list of wholesalers in rice and jute in the important markets of the district :

*Wholesalers of rice in Ramkrishnapur Rice Market*

- (1) Messrs. Sarat Chandra Anukul Chandra Chatterjee Private Ltd.
- (2) Messrs. Bhagabandas Brothers.
- (3) Messrs. Rajkumar Saha.
- (4) Messrs. Monimohan Khan & Co.
- (5) Messrs. Sarat Chandra Das & others.
- (6) Messrs. Bhagyalakshmi Rice Mill & Industries Private, Ltd.
- (7) Messrs. Beparilal Khan & Panchanan Khan.
- (8) Messrs. Basanti Rice Stores.
- (9) Messrs. Haripada Samanta Gopal Krishna Samanta.
- (10) Messrs. Bhattacharjee-Dutta Rakshit & Co.
- (11) Messrs. Subhas Dal Mill.
- (12) Messrs. Banerjee Brothers.
- (13) Messrs. Dasharati Khan & Madan Mohan Khan.
- (14) Messrs. Kishandas Kanailal.
- (15) Messrs. Bibhuti Sett.
- (16) Messrs. Jugal Krishna Mandal & Co.
- (17) Messrs. Sambhu Nath Khan.
- (18) Messrs. Kishan Kumar Brothers.
- (19) Messrs. West Bengal Agency.
- (20) Messrs. Prabhu Dayal Bhottar.
- (21) Messrs. Harihar Mal.
- (22) Messrs. Nikhil Ranjan Chakraborty.
- (23) Messrs. Monoranjan De.
- (24) Messrs. Bimal Krishna Kundu.
- (25) Messrs. Manna Mandal & Co. Mallick Co.
- (26) Messrs. Deshabandhu Rice Mills.
- (27) Messrs. Mahalakshmi Rice Mills.
- (28) Messrs. Laksi Kanta Banerjee.
- (29) Messrs. Kakhmi Kanta Banerjee.
- (30) Messrs. Purilal Parameswari Lal.
- (31) Messrs. Bhaba Taran Mandal.
- (32) Messrs. Indian Dal & Oil Mill.
- (33) Messrs. Sashadhar Samanta & Sons.
- (34) Messrs. Radha Ballav Rice Mill.
- (35) Messrs. Pannalal Kishan Lal.
- (36) Messrs. Surendra Nath Garai.

## Wholesalers of Jute in Domjur Market.

- (1) Messrs. Fatick Bhattacharjee & Co.
- (2) Messrs. B. C. Khara & Co.
- (3) Messrs. Ghose, Mandal, Pari & Co.
- (4) Messrs. Sailendra Nath Ghosh.
- (5) Messrs. Asutosh Koley & Co.
- (6) Messrs. Nilmoni Ghosh.
- (7) Messrs. Haradhan Patra.
- (8) Messrs. Biswanath Hazli.
- (9) Messrs. Hara Prasad Ghosh.
- (10) Messrs. Saral Kumar Ghosh.
- (11) Messrs. Central Jute Mill Agency.
- (12) Messrs. Guriram Hazra.
- (13) Messrs. Sudhir Choudhuri.

## Wholesalers of Jute in Bargachia Market

- (1) Messrs. Netai Kar.
- (2) Messrs. Gour Ghosh.
- (3) Messrs. Ananta Panja.
- (4) Messrs. Malai Sett.

## Wholesalers of Jute in Sankrail Market

- (1) Messrs. Ashutosh Koley & Co.

## K—Prices

31. The seasonal variation in price of the principal commodities of the district will be evident from the table below :—

TABLE Q

(Seasonal variation of prices year—1959)

Months.					Jute (Garbat- Ramkrishna- pur).	Rice (medium- Ramkrishna- pur).	Betel- leaf (Bagnan Khalore Market).
					(per maund)	(per maund)	(Per 10,000 leaves)
January	..	..	..	..	18.25	20.60	40.20
February	..	..	..	..	18.25	23.00	42.50
March	..	..	..	..	18.25	23.00	40.00
April	..	..	..	..	18.25	23.00	37.50
May	..	..	..	..	18.25	22.40	35.60
June	..	..	..	..	18.25	21.75	40.25
July	..	..	..	..	30.92	22.12	11.00
August	..	..	..	..	31.37	23.50	10.20
September	..	..	..	..	29.25	23.00	8.00
October	..	..	..	..	30.95	24.85	21.20
November	..	..	..	..	27.00	24.85	21.20
December	..	..	..	..	24.75	30.25	51.85

(Source : District Price Bulletin, Agricultural Marketing Department).

32. A comparative statement showing the average wholesale price of the principal commodities of commercial importance may be seen in Appendix X.

33. The scheme of dissemination of price has not been extended to this district as yet.

#### *I.—Production and Marketing of Livestock and Livestock Products*

34. There is only one livestock market in the district, important mainly for cattle, which is located at Uluberia, the particulars regarding which may be seen from the list of markets, vide Appendix IX.

34.1. The cattle population in the district as per Cattle Census, 1951, is 236,406 for cows and 269, 242 for buffaloes including male, female and young stocks in each case.

34.2. The net available supplies in the Uluberia Cattle Market—the only important market of its kind in the district, are roughly 20,000 per year for cows (male, female and young stocks) and about one-third that number for Buffaloes. Of the above Nos. about 50 per cent. in each case, constitute the local supply, whereas the rest are imported from different markets of Midnapore and 24-Parganas. The imported animals are assembled by the itinerant Beparies, while the local ones by the owners themselves.

34.3. The functionaries working in the market are (1) Beparies, (2) Owner-sellers, (3) Buyers. The Benaries or owners bring the animals in the market and sell direct to the purchasers without any aid of intermediate agents. Both the sellers and the buyers are required to pay market charges to owner of the Hut known as 'Dan' at anna 1 to 2 annas per animal in case of cows and double that amount in case of buffaloes.

34.4. Poultry and poultry products have little commercial importance in the district, the net available supplies whereof are approximately 205,823 and 19,681,840, respectively, including in the latter case a local production of 16,081,640 eggs.

## CHAPTER V

## Trade and Transportation

1. Export trade of the district is mainly constituted of jute, betel-leaf and dry cocoanut which are grown locally. Jute is exported to Calcutta while other two items go beyond the border of the State and the markets are located in almost all the States of Northern India. Proportionately inward trade is important and the main items are rice, pulses, oilseeds and fish for local consumption as well as for re-export. Rice is locally grown but the district being deficit it has to depend mostly on imported stock. As a result the balance of trade is not in favour of the district.

2. The nature of trade in different commercially important articles, as passed off in the district, will be evident from the table below :

TABLE B  
(Nature of trade in the district)

Name of commodity	Volume of export (in mds.)	Volume of import (in mds.)	Destination	Sources
Jute .. ..	60,000	..	Calcutta ..	....
Betel-leaf .. ..	75,000	..	Bihar, U.P., M. P., Bombay, and Assam.	....
Dry cocoanut .. ..	3,00,000	75,000	Bihar, M. P., Delhi, East Punjab, etc.	Madras, Kerala, Orissa, Outside district, Orissa.
Rice .. ..	..	40,00,000	....	Bihar, Punjab, M. P., Kabul.
Pulses including Gram and gram products.	..	35,00,000	....	Ditto.
Oilseeds .. ..	..	31,00,000	....	From almost all the States.
Fish .. ..	..	4,00,000	....	

3. The net available supplies of two most important locally produced commodities in the district for the period from 1950-51 to 1957-58 are indicated below :

Years				Jute	Betel-leaf
				Bales	Maunds.
1950-51	..	..	..	46,000	85,000
1951-52	..	..	..	42,500	85,000
1952-53	..	..	..	54,500	90,000
1953-54	..	..	..	57,000	95,000
1954-55	..	..	..	57,000	95,000
1955-56	..	..	..	56,000	95,000
1956-57	..	..	..	50,000	1,00,000
1957-58	..	..	..	60,000	1,00,000



4. Transportation plays an important role in all the operations of crop movements. In the movement of paddy and betel-leaves from the producing areas to the assembling centres in the interior, road transport is mainly used, the means employed being bullock carts and motor trucks. For transporting jute to the secondary markets both the road transport and the railways are used, while for the dry cocoanuts waterways are also used in addition to the road transport. For the waterways, the country boats which can navigate in very shallow water are commonly used. For transport of jute, the greater part of the road traffic is handled by the motor trucks.

5. In respect of paddy and rice, the jute bags of various sizes manufactured by jute mills are used as containers. Description and size of the bags are given below:—

				(Lb.)	(Inches.)
Grain bags ..	..	..	..	3½	60×30
Grain bags ..	..	..	..	5	60×30
(A) Twill bags	..	..	..	2½	44×26½
(B) Twill bags	..	..	..	2½	44×26½

Betel-leaves for export are packed in baskets with or without gunny.

6. The cost of transport forms the major proportion of the total cost of distribution between the distant centres. It has increased considerably, and to the growers this increase has become one of the biggest handicaps. The following table shows the average cost of main transport per unit in the district:

TABLE S  
(Cost of transport)

Means	Cost per unit
Rail transport per maund ..	1 mile to 25 miles—0·25 nP.
Road transport per mund ..	0·03 nP. per md. per mile (lorry). 0·25 nP. per md. per mile (head load). 0·19 nP. per md. per mile (cart).
River transport ..	0·12 nP. per md. per mile (boat).

## CHAPTER VI

## Miscellaneous

## (1) Information of special interest—religious and historical

## (a) Howrah City

There is a Tibetan temple at Bhotbagan, Ghosuri. After the successful termination of the Bogle Mission, the Tashi Lama asked that he might be given a place on the bank of the Ganges—a river sacred to Buddhists as well as Hindus—to which he might send his people to pray. Bogle returned in 1775 and Warren Hastings at once granted a site for the Tibetan temple, and had it built under Bogle's supervision. The temple itself is quaint rather than beautiful consisting of a two-storied ordinary-looking building, in which the absence of arches is noticeable. Both Hindu and Lamaistic or Tibeto-Buddhistic gods are worshipped, and there is a Tibetan Dungeon, cubiform in shape, like a Hindu Samadhi-mandir or tomb, and surmounted by Siva's Phallus, which is kept in a small low-roofed room having a Bengali inscription on its door-top.

## (b) Domjur P.S.

(i) Makarchandi temple in Makardaha. A short distance from Makardaha railway station, 8 miles from Howrah on the Howrah-Amta Light Railway. Temple in the Bengal style.

(ii) Astana and mosque of Pir Gayesuddin in Gayespur village. Alight at Baluhati station on the Howrah-Siakhala Light Railway, eight miles from Howrah and cycle two miles to the west of the station on the District Board road. There are vanishing remains of a Garh. Neither the mosque nor the Astana is of any great architectural beauty.

(iii) Narna—Alight at Chanditala on the Howrah-Siakhala Line. Between two and three miles west of station lies Narna where there is a temple of Panchanan Thakur and Kali. The temple cannot be very ancient.

(iv) Mahiari—Alight at Maurigram station on the B.N.R. (now S.R.), seven miles from Howrah—Mahiari or Maurigram is one and half miles north-west of the station. There is an old Siva temple called Swasanesvar on the Saraswati river which has no pretensions to architectural beauty.

## (c) Jagatballavpur P.S.

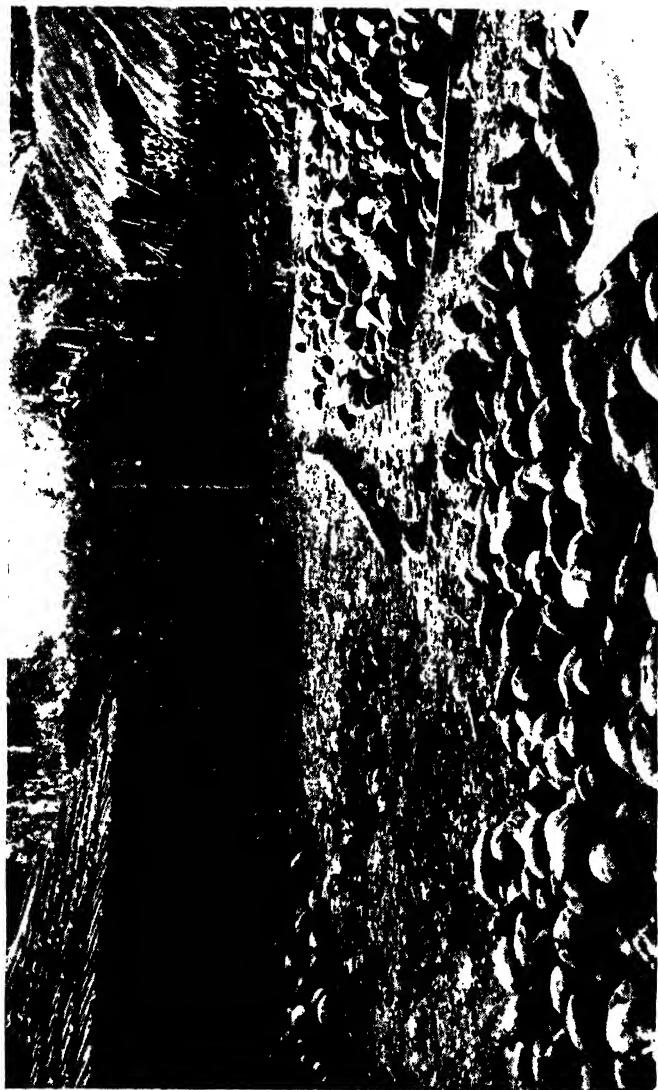
(i) Jhingra—Alight at Ichhanagari station, eighteen miles from Howrah, on the Howrah-Champudanga Light Railway. The temple of Gar Chandi is half a mile by a good road to the north of the station. The temple is large, of no great beauty, built about 1800 A.D. There is a number of small temples.

(ii) Balia—Alight at Patihal station, seventeen miles from Howrah on the Howrah-Amta Railway and cycle two to three miles southward along a District Board road. Balia is an old temple liberally endowed by the Burdwan Raj and is a good specimen of the Bengal school.

(iii) At Ichhanagari there is an old mosque typical of the architecture of the eighteenth century.

## (d) Sankrail P.S.

(i) Siddheswari Temple—Alight at Andul station, eight miles from Howrah on B.N.R. (now S.R.). The temple is half a mile away in the village. It cannot be much older than the first quarter of the eighteenth century.



Sankrail coconut assembling market—Dry coconut in store.



(ii) Sankrail—Alight at Sankrail station, ten miles from Howrah on the B.N.R. (now S.R.), one and a half miles south-east of station by road. There is a not very ancient temple dedicated to Bisalakshi Debi.

(e) **Amta P.S.**

(i) Pandua Garh or Peror Garh or Pero-Basantapur—Alight at Munshirhat railway station, nineteen miles from Howrah on the Howrah-Amta Railway, and cycle five miles on District Board road west to Basantapur. There are ruins of a fort which in the eighteenth century was the residence of the poet Bharat Chandra Roy Gunakar.

(ii) Gar-Bhabanipur—About eleven miles due west of Munshirhat station, but the road is tortuous and the Damodar intervenes. It is best to alight at Amta, the terminus of Howrah-Amta Railway, cross the Damodar by ferry, proceed along the District Board road, west, north-west four miles to Nischintapur, and further up north, north-east five miles by Local Board road to Garh Bhabanipur. There used to be a fort and palaces of which nothing remains. The only ancient monument is the Siva temple of Maninath Mahadeva, which is a plain construction.

(iii) Temple of Melai-Chandi in Amta—A short distance from the railway terminus of Amta. Reputed to be the most ancient temple in Howrah district. A plaque cemented into the temple wall says that it was built in 1649 A.D. Very little of the old structure remains, however. The image of Melai-Chandi is a piece of stone sculpture three and a half feet high.

(2) **Fairs and Melas**

The list of important fairs and melas may be seen in Appendix XI.

(3) **Jute Presses**

There are 4 Jute Presses (now closed) in the district which are located as follows:

- (1) Salkia Jute Press, 53 Jogendra Nath Mukherjee Road, Howrah.
- (2) Bandhaghat Press, 416 Hazari Mall Sah Road, Salkia, Howrah.
- (3) Hanuman Jute Press, 28 Jogendra Nath Mukherjee Road, Salkia, Howrah.
- (4) Imperial Jute Press, 55 Ghusuri Road, Salkia, Howrah.

**List of Appendices**

- (I) Police-stations and their areas.
- (II) Unions and the areas.
- (III) Area, yield per acre and production of principal crops.
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- (V) Cropwise irrigation.
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- (IX) Market Directory.
- (X) Average wholesale prices.
- (XI) List of important Melas.
- (XII) Market functionaries.
- (XIII) A note on Coconut Marketing in the district.

## APPENDIX I

*Police-stations and their areas**(vide Chapter II)*

District	Subdivision	Police-station		Area in sq. miles (a)	Area in acres (b)	Number of villages (a)	Number of towns (a)	
Howrah ..	Howrah Sader	1. Howrah City	..	10.0	2,944.00	..	1	
		2. Sibpur	..	0.4	285.05	1	..	
		3. Bally	..	17.5	10,940.38	15	1	
		4. Domjur	..	37.6	24,134.32	54	..	
		5. Jagcha	..	6.9	4,432.35	11	..	
		6. Sankrail	..	24.8	15,110.34	40	..	
		7. Jagatballavpur	..	49.5	31,654.19	76	..	
		8. Panchla	..	27.4	17,550.98	33	..	
	Uluberia	..	1. Amta	..	141.1	90,325.26	219	..
		2. Baguan	..	63.3	37,637.91	98	..	
		3. Uluberia	..	76.0	46,807.10	116	1	
		4. Shyampur	..	100.0	53,640.11	143	..	
		5. Bauria	..	5.6	2,879.50	9	1	
Total			..	560.1	..	815	4	

Source : (a) *Agricultural Geography of West Bengal*, Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

(b) *Agricultural Statistics (1944-45)*, by H. S. M. Ishaquo, I.C.S.

## APPENDIX II

*Union and the areas*

(vide Chapter II)

District	Subdivision	Police-station	Name of unions	Area in acres.
Howrah	.. Howrah Sadar ..	Sibpur	.. Indian Botanic Grden	285·05
			Bally .. Lilooah ..	3,321·80
		Domjur	Bally ..	3,970·11
			Jagadishpur ..	3,648·47
			.. Domjur ..	1,383·04
			Uttar-Jhapardah ..	3,910·72
			Dakshin-Jhapardah ..	4,358·77
			Kolora ..	1,977·66
			Begri ..	2,280·87
			Narna ..	3,229·83
			Makardah ..	2,552·52
			Bankra ..	2,930·41
			Mohiari ..	1,510·50
			Jagacha ..	2,444·90
			Jagacha ..	1,987·45
		Sankrail	.. Andul ..	1,864·32
			Duillya ..	1,993·30
			Jhorehat ..	750·64
			Sankrail ..	2,856·33
			Manickpore ..	1,870·60
			Nalpore ..	1,944·87
			Dhulagori ..	4,030·28
			Jagatballavpur ..	3,934·89
		Jagatballavpur ..	Hantal-Anantabati ..	3,934·89
			Borgachia ..	4,131·17
			Jagatballavpur ..	5,290·90
			Sankarhati ..	5,088·07
			Maju ..	2,891·24
			Gobindapur ..	3,351·45
			Pulgusti ..	4,400·20
			Patihal ..	2,562·27
		Panchla	.. Panchla ..	3,056·98
			Banoharishpur ..	4,121·64
			Jujershaha ..	4,093·38
			Deulpur ..	3,064·96
			Beldubi ..	3,214·02



District	Subdivision	Police-station	Name of unions	Area in acres.
Howrah	Uluberia	Uluberia	Uluberia ..	3,414.90
			Chengail ..	2,840.91
			Basudevpur ..	3,065.80
			Kalinagar ..	5,247.82
			Dhulasimla ..	5,259.90
			Chandipur ..	6,947.08
			Joargari ..	6,384.67
			Hatgacha ..	6,994.67
			Baniban ..	6,651.35
			Bagnan ..	3,976.79
		Bagnan	Kalyanpur ..	4,455.24
			Baniban ..	5,820.89
			Bangalpur ..	5,446.63
			Mellock ..	5,799.02
			Benapur ..	4,357.87
			Bantul ..	3,419.99
			Chandrabhag ..	4,363.48
			Shyampore ..	5,607.35
			Baneswarpur ..	6,318.26
			Kamalpur ..	4,599.36
		Shyampore	Navagram ..	6,310.12
			Belari ..	5,818.49
			Nakole ..	4,740.53
			Amardaha ..	5,730.48
			Shashati ..	4,577.93
			Kharuberia ..	5,746.84
			Dihimandalghat ..	4,190.75
			Bauria ..	2,879.50
			Amta ..	3,061.33
			Gazipur ..	2,616.88
		Amta	Rashpur ..	5,202.68
			Khosalpur ..	5,806.76
			Bhandargacha ..	4,228.34
			Udong ..	2,287.18
			Khardaha ..	3,312.93
			Harishpur ..	4,144.31
			Basantapur ..	5,320.87
			Singti ..	4,436.99
			Debipur ..	4,911.49
			Dhibhurshutt ..	4,814.83
			Udaynarayanpur ..	4,422.27
			Garbhabanipur ..	4,407.08
			Tajpur ..	4,514.93
			Bhatora ..	6,386.13
			Thalia ..	3,968.75
			Jhinkra ..	4,174.27
			Khalna ..	6,658.63
			Joypur ..	5,648.61

Source : *Agricultural Statistics (1944-45)*, by H. S. M. Ishaque, I.C.S.

# APPENDIX III

*Area, yield per acre and production of principal crops in Howrah District (a)*  
(Vide Chapter III)

Year	Aman rice			Aus rice			Jute			Potato			
	Area (000 acres).	Yield (mds./ acre).	Produc- tion (000 mds.).	Area (000 acres).	Yield (mds./ acre).	Produc- tion (000 mds.).	Area (000 acres).	Yield (mds./ acre).	Produc- tion (000 mds.).	Area (000 acres).	Yield (mds./ acre).	Produc- tion (000 mds.).	
1950-51	..	210.7	12.04	2,536.0	2.7	11.85	32.00	11.7	2.50	29.3	2.1	117.10	245.9.
1951-52	..	220.3	10.00	2,203.0	1.6	9.80	15.8	20.7	3.17	65.6	4.3	146.33	629.2
1952-53	..	240.0	12.37	2,968.8	2.3	12.51	28.8	18.9	3.25	61.5	1.9	135.80	258.0
1953-54	..	227.2	12.54	2,858.3	3.0	14.21	43.6	10.4	3.29	34.2	2.9	108.9	316.6
1954-55	..	204.9	10.83	2,224.9	3.9	7.23	27.3	18.0	2.63	47.3	3.0	95.7	289.3
1955-56	..	214.3	10.99	2,361.4	2.7	9.81	27.3	14.9	2.49	37.1	3.3	129.34	428.6
1956-57	..	199.2	10.70	2,137.5	3.8	7.23	27.3	11.0	1.73	19.0	2.1	54.85	114.6
1957-58	..	212.9	10.83	2,305.7	3.0	6.12	18.4	11.3	3.07	34.7	2.6	76.81	199.7
1958-59	†	188.9	11.16	2,108.1	3.7	7.89	29.19	15.3	2.38	36.4	2.5	95.48	288.7

Year	Sugarcane			Musur			Khesari			Gram			
	Area (000 acres).	Yield (mds./ acre).	Produc- tion (000 mds.).	Area (000 acres).	Yield (mds./ acre).	Produc- tion (000 mds.).	Area (000 acre).	Yield (mds./ acre).	Produc- tion (000 mds.).	Area (000 acres).	Yield (mds./ acre).	Produc- tion (000 mds.).	
1950-51	..	2.5	440.00	1,110.0	3.2	6.22	19.9	14.8	6.08	59.98	1.6	9.31	14.9
1951-52	..	1.2	450.00	540.0	4.06	4.60	18.4	9.8	9.31	91.24	0.6	3.24	1.4
1952-53	..	0.4	566.07	226.4	5.21	5.14	26.73	23.5	5.95	139.8	0.6	9.18	5.5
1953-54	..	0.3	435.36	131.0	4.6	3.06	14.07	30.8	4.72	145.63	0.3	8.18	2.45
1954-55	..	0.8	589.99	472.2	2.7	1.90	5.13	34.9	2.13	74.34	1.1	7.44	8.18
1955-56	..	0.9	606.03	546.0	3.9	4.64	18.1	28.3	4.86	137.54	2.2	4.23	9.3
1956-57	..	0.5	509.26	256.6	2.2	2.89	6.36	32.8	5.23	171.5	1.1	6.25	6.99
1957-58	..	0.9	363.49	327.1	0.6	3.36	2.0	24.6	4.51	110.9	0.6	5.85	3.5
1958-59	..	1.8	685.01	1,133.0	2.6	3.10	8.1	32.7	3.75	122.6	1.7	5.95	10.1

(a) Source: *Agricultural Geography of West Bengal* and office records of Directorate of Agriculture.

# APPENDIX IV

## Area irrigated by different means

(Vide Chapter III)

Name of means	Area in acres.					
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
(a) Government canals ..	....	120.00	140.00	....	900.00	....
(b) Private canals ..	5,000.00	22,390.00	34,780.00	39,500.00	36,300.00	38,500.00
(c) Tanks ..	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
(d) Wells ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Other sources ..	5,000.00	8,000.00	15,000.00	15,100.00	10,000.00	13,000.00
Total ..	11,500.00	32,010.00	51,420.00	59,000.00	47,200.00	53,000.00
						58,100.00

Sources : (i) *Agricultural Geography*.

(ii) Office records of Agriculture Directorate.

## APPENDIX V

*Crop-wise irrigation*

(Vide Chapter III)

Name of crops	Area in acres.					
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Rice	..	32,950.00	49,500.00	54,000.00	44,700.00	49,500.00
Wheat	..	....	....	....	....	200.00
Barley	..	....	....	....	....	....
Joar	..	....	....	....	....	....
Bajara	..	....	....	....	....	....
Maize	..	....	....	....	....	....
Other cereals and pulses	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00
Sugarcane	..	800.00	400.00	300.00	300.00	500.00
Other food crops	..	2,320.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	3,000.00	4,000.00
Other non-food crops	..	50.00	25.00	....	....	....
Total	..	36,220.00	52,525.00	57,900.00	48,100.00	54,400.00
						59,500.00

Sources: (i) *Agricultural Geography*.  
 (ii) Office records of Agriculture Directorate.

## APPENDIX VI

### *Annual requirement (nutrition) of food\* in the district of Howrah*

(Vide Chapter III)

Year.	Total population (Census 1961).	Estimated population (in 000).	Estimated population in terms of adult unit (i.e., 80 per cent. of the total population in 000).	Annual requirements (in lakh tons).										
				Rice and other cereals of 4-25 mds. per head per year.	Pulses at 3 oz. per adult unit per day.	Sugar and gur at 2 oz. per adult unit per day.	Potato at 6 oz. per adult unit per day.	Leafy vegetables at 4 oz. per adult unit per day.	Fruits (Mango, Orange, etc.) at 3 oz. per adult unit per day.	Mustard Oil and Ghee, etc., at 2 oz. per adult unit per day.	Eggs at 1 (one) per adult unit per day (in millions).	Meat (including fish) at 8 oz. per adult unit per day.	Milk at 10 oz. per adult unit per day.	
1961 ..	16,11,373	1,611.3	1,269.0	2.52	0.39	0.26	0.78	0.52	0.39	0.26	471	0.39	1.30	
1966 ..	16,11,373	1,687.9	1,350.3	2.64	0.41	0.27	0.82	0.54	0.41	0.27	468	0.41	1.35	

\* Excluding loss due to handling, storage and requirement of seeds for the following years.  
Source : *Agricultural Geography of West Bengal*.

## APPENDIX VII

*Price Spread*

(Vide Chapter IV)

(A) Price-spread of 10,000 betel-leaves between Bangalpur (producing area) and Tatanagar in Bihar (consuming area) via Khalore Pan Posta, Bagnan (assembling centre) in Uluberia Subdivision, district Howrah, as on 5th February 1960.

	Rs. nP.
(i) Producers' sale price .. .. .	75.00
(ii) Packing and bundling cost at Bangalpur payable by the producers for carrying to assembling point.	0.06
(iii) Cost of transport from Bangalpur to Khalore Pan Posta payable by the producers (distance 3 miles).	0.44
(iv) Stalk-removing charge payable by the producer at the assembling point.	0.16
(v) Commission paid to Dalal by the producer for effecting auction at the assembling point.	0.62
(vi) Net value received by the producer—	
From item (i) deduct items (ii), (iii) (iv) and (v) ..	73.72
Add	
(vii) Charge realised from the distant merchant by the commission agent or Chalandar who purchases the unit (10,000 leaves) in the auction for supply to the firm at the consuming end.	1.00
(viii) Packing cost payable by distant merchant .. .. .	2.50
(ix) Cost of transport from assembling point to Bagnan Railway Station payable by the distant merchant.	0.06
(x) Railway freight from Bagnan to consuming end (Tatanagar) including loading and unloading at both ends.	3.00
(xi) Cost of transport from Railway Station (consuming end) to the merchants' premises.	0.12
(xii) Margin of the distant merchant .. .. .	3.00
	<hr/>
	83.40
	<hr/>

	Rs. nP.
(xiii) Wholesale price .. .. .	83.40
Add .. .. .	..
(xiv) Retailers' margin inclusive of carrying cost and other charges ..	10.00
	<hr/>
	93.40
(xv) Retail price (consumers' price) .. .. .	93.40

[Out of Rs. 93.40 (consumers' price) the producers get a sum of Rs. 73.72 only, i.e., 78.92 per cent].

(B) Price-spread of 1 mound of jute (Garsat) between Begri in Domjur (producing area) and Calcutta (consuming area) via Domjur market (assembling point) in Sadar subdivision of Howrah district as on 9th January 1960.

	Rs. nP.
(i) Producers' sale price .. .. .	33.96
Deduct	
(ii) Dholta or 'Balan' at 1 seer per md. payable by the growers ..	0.83
	<hr/>
(iii) Net value received by the producers at the farm—	33.13
Add	
(iv) Cost of bundling at the growers premises payable by the 'Bepari'	0.06
(v) Weighing charge at the farm payable by 'Beparis' .. .. .	0.03
(vi) Loading in boat or cart at the growers end payable by the 'Bepari'	0.03
(vii) Transport cost from Begri to Domjur (3 miles) .. .. .	0.19
(viii) Cost of unloading and carrying up to merchant-aratdars' godown at Domjur payable by 'Bepari'.	0.06
(ix) Beparis' margin .. .. .	0.50
	<hr/>
	34.00
Deduct	
(x) 'Dhalte' at 8 chattaeks per maund .. .. .	0.43
	<hr/>
	33.57
Add	
(xi) Cost of drying at the secondary market payable by merchant-aratdar	0.06
(xii) Cost of assorting and rebundling into 'Drums' payable by the merchant-aratdars.	0.06
(xiii) Commission paid to nominated agent (Mill suppliers) payable by the merchant-aratdars at Rs. 1.25 per transaction of Rs. 100.	0.42
(xiv) 'Iswarbritti' payable by the merchant-aratdar .. .. .	0.02
(xv) Margin received by the merchant-aratdar .. .. .	0.38
	<hr/>
	34.51



	Rs. nP.
(xvi) Wholesale prices at Secondary market .. .. .	34.51
Add	
(xvii) Godown and staff maintenance cost paid by the Mill-suppliers ..	0.06
(xviii) Carrying cost from the assembling market to Mill including loading and unloading at both ends.	0.62
(xix) Jute tax payable by the Mill-suppliers .. .. .	0.25
(xx) Mill-suppliers' margin .. .. .	0.31
	<hr/>
	35.75
(xxi) Mill purchase price i.e. consumers' price .. .. .	35.75

[Out of Rs. 35.75 (consumers' price) the producers gets a sum of Rs. 33.13 only, i.e., 92.6 per cent.]

# APPENDIX VIII

## (A) Godowns under Private Management

District.	Name of the market or hat.	Number of godowns (frequency)					Total.
		Up to 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 and upwards.	
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	3(e)	4
Howrah	Ramkrishnapur	....	....	....	30	50	80
	Domjur market	....	10	2	..	....	16
	Howrah Road	....	....	....	1	3	4
	Kharuberia	10	....	....	....	....	10
	Radhapur	25	3	....	....	....	28
	Bakshihat	....	18	5	....	....	23
	Amta	40	....	....	....	....	40

District.	Name of the market or hat.	Capacity under each frequency.					Total capacity in the market or hat.
		Up to 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 and upwards.	
1	2	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	5(e)	6
Howrah	Ramkrishnapur	....	....	....	2,50,000	11,76,000	14,26,000
	Domjur market	....	8,000	10,000	40,000	....	58,000
	Howrah Road	....	....	....	8,000	42,000	50,000
	Kharuberia	900	....	....	....	....	900
	Radhapur	12,500	3,000	....	....	....	15,500
	Bakshihat	....	18,000	10,000	....	....	28,000
	Amta	20,000	....	....	....	....	20,000



APPENDIX VIII—contd.

(B) Godowns owned by Food Department, Agriculture Department and other Departmental godowns, if any

District.	Name of the market or hat.	Number of godowns (frequency).					Total.
		Up to 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. and upwards.	
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	3(e)	4
Howrah	.. Agriculture seed stores Ramkrishnapur, Howrah.	....	....	..	....	1	1
	Department of Salt under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India 1 Howrah Road, Howrah.	....	....	....	...	174	174
District.	Name of the market or hat.	Capacity under each frequency.					Total capacity in the market or hat.
1	2	Up to 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. and upwards.	6
Howrah	.. Agriculture seed stores, Ramkrishnapur, Howrah.	....	....	....	....	15,000	15,000
	Department of Salt under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India 1 Howrah Road, Howrah.	....	....	....	....	3,800,000	3,800,000

Normal period of storage of the commodities as in the preceding column.

District.	Name of the market or hat.	Principal commodities stored.	Paddy.	Rice.	Jute.	Pulses, oilseed and oil-cake.	Fertiliser.	Cocoanut.	Insecticides, implements and seeds.	Salt.
1	Howrah	7	8(a)	8(h)	8(c)	8(d)	8(c)	8(f)	8(g)	8(h)
	.. Agriculture seed stores, Ramkrishnapur, Howrah.	Seeds, insecticides, implements, fertilisers.	..	..	..	..	Through-out the year.	..	A fortnight to one year.	..
	Department of Salt under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, 1 Howrah Road Howrah.	Salt in bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Reserve stock 2 years to 5 years. Other stock one month to one year.

Storage charge per md. for the entire storage period (if different rate for different commodities are in vogue it should be shown separately).

District.	Name of the market or hat.	Rate of commodities in case of <i>aradari</i> .	Rate of hire charge.	Loss in storage according to trade
1	Howrah	9(a)	Per unit of md. 9(b)i Monthly. 9(b)ii	Storage period. 10(a) Average loss for the period. 10(b)
	.. Agriculture seed stores, Ramkrishnapur, Howrah.	Departmental stock		Stored for a long period. 2 per cent. in case of seeds and fertilisers.
	Department of Salt under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, 1 Howrah Road, Howrah.	Rs. 6-37 for 1,000 mds. per month subject to the minimum of 2/3rds of the capacity.		Stored for 1 to 3 years. 1 to 5 per cent.

APPENDIX VIII—concl'd.

(C) Godowns of co-operative marketing/credit society and other societies, Government Corporate bodies like Warehousing Corporation.

District.	Name of the market or hat.	Number of godowns (frequency).					Total.
		Up to 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 and upwards.	
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	3(e)	4
Howrah	Dhulagori Co-operative Market- ing Society Ltd.	....	1	....	....	....	1
	West Bengal State Warehousing Corpora- tion, 1 Howrah Road, Howrah.	....	....	....	13	....	13
	Shibpur ..	6	....	2	1	....	9
	Dhulasimla ..	....	1	1	....	....	2
Capacity under each frequency.							
District.	Name of the market or hat.	Up to 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 and upwards.	Total capacity in the market or in hat.
1	2	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	5(e)	6
Howrah	Dhulagori Co-operative Market- ing Society Ltd.	....	1,000	....	....	....	1,000
	West Bengal State Warehousing Corpora- tion, 1 Howrah Road, Howrah.	....	....	....	127,000	....	127,000
	Sibpur ..	3,000	....	8,000	....	....	11,000
	Dhulasimla ..	....	800	5,000	....	....	5,800

District	Name of the market or hat.	Principal commodities stored.	Normal period of storage of the commodities as in the preceding column.			
			Cocoanut.	Paddy.	Rice.	Pulse, etc.
1	2	7	8(a)	8(b)	8(c)	8(d) 8(e)
Howrah	Dhulagori Co-operative Market- ing Society Ltd.	Cocoanut ..	There is no storage.			
	West Bengal Warehousing Corpora- tion, 1 Howrah Road, Howrah.	Jute and rice ..	....	....	3 to 6 months.	....
	Sibpur ..	Paddy and rice	....	....	....	....
	Dhulasimla ..	Paddy and rice	....	....	....	....

District. Name of the market or hat.

Storage charge per md. for the entire storage period (if different rate for different commodities are in vogue it should be shown separately).

District	Name of the market or hat.	Principal commodities stored.	Rate of commodities in case of Aratdari.		Rate of hire charge).		Loss in storage according to trade.	
			Unit per md.		Monthly.		Storage period.	Average loss for the period.
1	2	9(a)	9(b)i	9(b)ii	10(a)	10(b)		
Howrah	Dhulagori Co-operative Market- ing Society Ltd.	Own godown					Ashar to Aswin, if stored.	20 per cent.
	West Bengal Warehousing Corpora- tion, 1 Howrah Road, Howrah.	Bailed jute at 0.13 nP. per md. per month, Rice and Paddy, Wheat and Barley at 0.07 nP. per month and Pulses at 0.08 nP. per maund per month.					There was no loss during the 1st year and it was started in the year 1959-60.	
	Sibpur	The godown is owned by the Society, hence the question of storage charge does not arise.					6 months	1.5 per cent. to 2.5 per cent.
	Dhulasimla	Ditto	....				Ditto	Ditto.

# APPENDIX IX

## Market Directory

(Vide Chapter IV)

Name of market.	Date of starting.	Days of sitting.	Name of Subdivision.	Name of Police Station.	Name of Union Board.	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with.	Mainly wholesale or retail.	Daily average attendance.
(1) Kallibabu's bazar	1887	Daily	Howrah Sadar	Howrah	Howrah Municipality.	Vegetables, potato, fish	Retail	1,150 to 1,340
(2) Howrah pulse market	1910	Daily except Sunday (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Pulses (whole and split), oilseeds.	Wholesale	1,200 to 1,500.
(3) Howrah bridge market	Not known	Daily	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Fish	Do.	1,000 to 1,500.
(4) Ditto	Not known	Daily except Tuesday.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Betel-leaf	Do.	Ditto.
(5) Khabore betel-leaf market	1943	Daily except Sunday.	Uluberia	Bagan	Bagan	Do.	Do.	250.
(6) Ramkrishnapur	1954 (August).	Daily	Howrah Sadar	Howrah	Howrah Municipality.	Rice	Do.	360.
(7) Sankrall Station market	1933	Do.	Do.	Sankrall	Do.	Cocoanut	Do.	100.
(8) Andal coconut market	1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	100.

### 'B' Class markets.

(1) Amta bazar	1872	Daily	Uluberia	Amta	Amta	Rice, potato, betel-leaf	Wholesale and retail.	1,620 to 2,030.
(2) Pakshi hat	1890	Sunday and Wednesday.	Do.	Bagan	Kalyanpur	Rice, paddy, gram, coconut, potato, vegetables, betel-leaf.	Do.	3,000 to 6,000.
(3) Munsir hat	1822	Tuesday and Sunday, market daily.	Howrah	Jagatballypur	Shirkerhat	Tea, vegetables, and paddy.	Do.	Hat 500 to 600. Daily 200.
(4) Makardah hat and market	1821	Monday and Friday market daily.	Do.	Domjur	Makardah	Vegetables, potato and coconut.	Do.	Hat 600. Daily 100.
(5) Uluberia Cattle market	Not known	Saturday	Uluberia	Uluberia	Uluberia	Cattle	Do.	5,000.

Note.—Classification of markets into A, B and C classes have been made on the basis of volume of transaction and average attendance.





Name of market.	Date of starting.	Days of sitting.	Name of Subdivision.	Name of Police Station.	Name of Union Board.	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with.	Mainly wholesale or retail.	Daily average attendance.
(27) Hapta Bazar	1924	Daily	Howrah	Bally	Bally Municipality.	Rice, pulse, fish, vegetables and meat.	Retail	1,000
(28) Lilcoogh Market	1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	1,000
(29) Jagadishpur Bazar	1950	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jagadishpur	Ditto	Do.	300.
(30) Bandaghat Bazar	1905	Do.	Do.	Mall Panchghora.	Howrah Municipality.	Ditto	Do.	200
(31) Maju Market	1942	Do.	Do.	Jagatballavpur	Maju	Paddy, jute and vegetables.	Do.	150
(32) Narendrapur Hat	1916	Sunday and Tuesday.	Do.	Do.	Sankariati	Ditto	Do.	150
(33) Siddeswar Hat	1798	Tuesday and Friday.	Do.	Do.	Gobindapur	Ditto	Do.	300
(34) Sankarpur Hat	1840	Monday and Wednesday.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Potato, fish and vegetables.	Do.	250
(35) Gouripur Market	1921	Daily	Do.	Do.	Pulgust	Fish, jute, betel-leaves	Do.	100
(36) Bargachia Market	1902	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bargachia	Paddy, jute, fish and vegetables.	Do.	250
(37) Jagatballavpur	1896	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jagatballavpur	Ditto	Do.	200
(38) Pantihal Market	1882	Wednesday	Do.	Do.	Pantihal	Ditto	Do.	200
(39) Nijbetia Market	1752	Saturday and daily	Do.	Do.	Sankarhati	Ditto	Do.	200
(40) Banaharipur Hat	1903	Monday and Friday.	Do.	Panchla	Banaharipur	Rice and vegetables	Do.	60
(41) Kunchowki Market	1942	Daily	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	200
(42) Kuldanga Market	1762	Do.	Do.	Do.	Deulpur	Rice, vegetables and betel-leaves.	Do.	350
(43) Bowbazar Market	1892	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	300
(44) Jaynagar Market	1920	Do.	Do.	Do.	Panchla	Ditto	Do.	400
(45) Panchla Market	1750	Wednesday and Saturday.	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto	Do.	200
(46) Bekola Market	1752	Daily	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	200
(47) Dakthin Jhapardaha	1850	Do.	Do.	Domjur	Jhapardaha	Paddy, rice and vegetables.	Do.	250

(48) Kolora Market	1892	Do.	..	Do.	..	Kolora	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	200
(49) Balubatti Market	1700	Tuesday and Friday.	..	Do.	..	Narna	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	400
(50) Begri Market	1840	Daily	..	Do.	..	Begri	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	800
(51) Khuti Market	1851	Do.	..	Do.	..	Bankura	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	150
(52) Mohiari Market	1898	Do.	..	Do.	..	Mahiari	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	150
(53) Kamalpur Hat	1855	Thursday and Sunday.	..	Uluheria	..	Shyamampur	..	Rice, potato, vegetables and sweet potato.	..	Wholesale and Retail.	..	2,000
(54) Kharuberia Hat	1785	Tuesday and Saturday.	..	Do.	..	Kharuberia	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	2,000
(55) Dhulasimla Hat	1845	Friday and Monday.	..	Do.	..	Dhulasimla	..	Vegetables, egg and fish.	..	Do.	..	500 to 1,000
(56) Kasipur Hat	1857	Daily	..	Do.	..	Amta	..	Vegetables, fruits	..	Retail	..	300
(57) Kharap Hat	1846	Monday and Friday.	..	Do.	..	Gazipur	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	750
(58) Rashpur Bazar	1853	Daily	..	Do.	..	Rashpur	..	Vegetables	..	Do.	..	100
(59) Balichak Bazar	1942	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	350
(60) Chaltakhali Hat	1909	Thursday and Sunday.	..	Do.	..	Kholsapur	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	500
(61) Ramchandrapur Bazar	1900	Daily	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	300
(62) Ramchandrapur Hat	1890	Thursday and Saturday.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Wholesale cum-retail.	..	750
(63) Chatra Bazar	1944	Daily	..	Do.	..	Bondargachi	..	Ditto	..	Retail	..	200
(64) Banerashi Bazar	1944	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	200
(65) Udong Bazar	1860	Do.	..	Do.	..	Udang	..	Vegetables and rice	..	Do.	..	500
(66) Fatepur Hat	1860	Tuesday and Saturday.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	350
(67) Kharadaha Hat	1853	Daily	..	Do.	..	Kharadaha	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	375
(68) Pore Hat	1921	Tuesday and Saturday.	..	Do.	..	Haripur	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	400
(69) Kalla Hat or Gourangachak Hat.	1815	Saturday	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	300
(70) Simchak Hat	1900	Sunday and Thursday.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Do.	..	300

Name of market.	Date of starting.	Days of sitting.	Name of Subdivision.	Name of Police Station.	Name of Union Board.	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with.	Mainly wholesale or retail.	Daily average attendance.
(71) Paliwara Khepsawari Hat	1900	Friday	Unberia	Anta	Haripur	Vegetables and rice	.. Retail	.. 350
(72) Jamsalpara Hat	1900	Tuesday and Saturday.	Do.	Do.	Basantapur	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 400
(73) Kamrup Hat	1835	Wednesday and Saturday.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Vegetables	.. Wholesale-cum-retail.	400
(74) Manikura Hat	1800	Monday and Friday.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	.. Retail	.. 350
(75) Purathkancharitolu Hat	1902	Saturday	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 300
(76) Basantapur Hat	1850	Wednesday and Friday.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	.. Wholesale-cum-retail.	750
(77) Ghoradaha Hat	1900	Wednesday and Saturday.	Do.	Do.	Singti	Ditto	.. Retail	.. 250
(78) Singti Bazar	1860	Daily	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 400
(79) Ramsaramchak	1936	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Do.	Do.	Udayanarayanpur	Ditto	.. Retail and wholesale.	400
(80) Panchuramhat	1946	Daily	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 350
(81) Udayanarayanpur Bazar	1916	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	.. Retail	.. 350
(82) Garbhabinipur	1872	Do.	Do.	Do.	Garbhabinipore	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 350
(83) Tazpur Hat	1852	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tazpur	Ditto	.. Wholesale-cum-retail.	500
(84) Nuri Hat	1848	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	.. Retail	.. 300
(85) Bhatara Bazar	1873	Tuesday and Saturday.	Do.	Do.	Bhatra	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 350
(86) Raghunathpur Hat	1872	Daily	Do.	Do.	Malla	Ditto	.. Wholesale and retail.	400
(87) Malla Bazar	1880	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	Rice and vegetables	.. Do.	.. 300
(88) Jhikra Bazar	1853	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jhikra	Vegetables and fish	.. Retail	.. 400

(89) Khaina Hat ..	1860	Tuesday and Saturday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Khaina	..	Fish, vegetables and rice	Wholesale and retail.	1,000
(90) Khaina Bazar ..	1880	Daily except Tuesday and Saturday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto ..	Ditto	700
(91) Joypur Bazar ..	1845	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Joypur	..	Vegetables	Retail	400
(92) Fort Gloster Jute Mill Bazar	1879	Do.	Do.	..	Bauria	..	Bauria	..	Vegetables and fish	Do.	200
(93) Larwance Jute Mill Bazar	1870	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Do.	350
(94) Chapkasi Bazar ..	1889	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Do.	250
(95) Pold Bazar (Uhuberia Bazar)	1907	Daily	Do.	..	Uhuberia	..	Uhuberia	..	Rice, vegetables, fish and potato.	Do.	500
(96) Uhuberia Hat ..	1893	Saturday	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Cattle, fish, vegetables	Wholesale and retail.	1,000
(97) Kalsapa Bazar ..	1915	Daily	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Rice, vegetables, fish and potato.	Do.	700
(98) Basudevpur Bazar ..	1890	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Banban	..	Vegetables and fish	Do.	900
(99) Kalinagar Bazar ..	1877	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Kalinagar	..	Ditto ..	Do.	500
(100) Rajpur Bazar ..	1887	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Do.	400
(101) Chandipur Hat ..	1910	Monday and Friday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Chandipur	..	Ditto ..	Do.	650
(102) Kulachia Station Market	1845	Daily	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Rice, vegetables and fish.	Retail	400
(103) Birsibpur Market ..	1944	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Do.	450
(104) Samrup Hat ..	1924	Sunday and Thursday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Do.	400
(105) Tuleibari Market ..	1942	Daily	Do.	..	Do.	..	Joargori	..	Ditto ..	Do.	350
(106) Sunda Market ..	1980	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Do.	250
(107) Baniban Market ..	1940	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Baniban	..	Rice, vegetables and fish.	Do.	500
(108) Baniban Hat ..	1875	Sunday and Wednesday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Wholesale and retail.	700

Name of market.	Date of starting.	Days of sitting.	Name of Subdivision.	Name of Police Station.	Name of Union Board.	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with.	Mainly wholesale or retail.	Daily average attendance.
(109) Panitras Bazar ..	1952	Daily	..	Ububeria	..	Kalyanpur	.. Rice vegetables and fish	.. 500
(110) Kalyanpur Market ..	1905	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	.. Retail	.. 500
(111) Bainan Bazar ..	1850	Do.	..	Do.	..	Bainan	.. Do.	.. 300
(112) Harop Bazar ..	1992	Do.	..	Do.	..	Bangalpur	.. Do.	.. 250
(113) Bagnan Bazar ..	1900	Do.	..	Do.	..	Bagnan	.. Do.	.. 400
(114) Khabore Kalibari Bazar ..	1900	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	.. Wholesale and retail.	.. 550
(115) Bagnan New Betel Leaf Market.	1955	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	.. Betel-leaf	.. 250
(116) Denth Bazar ..	1943	Do.	..	Do.	..	Mallock	.. Vegetables and fish	.. 100
(117) Mallock Hat ..	1915	Tuesday and Saturday.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	.. Wholesale and retail.	.. 300
(118) Antlia Bridge Market ..	1925	Daily	..	Do.	..	Bantul	.. Do.	.. 400
(119) Harinarayanpur ..	1902	Do.	..	Do.	..	Chandrabhag	.. Retail	.. 300
(120) Nuinta Hat ..	1852	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 400
(121) Bhagabanpur Hat ..	1943	Wednesday and Sunday.	..	Shyampur	..	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 300
(122) Mulla Hat ..	1927	Monday and Friday.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	.. Rice, fish and vegetables	.. 450
(123) Denth Hat ..	1862	Tuesday and Saturday.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 400
(124) Bonlia Khal Hat ..	1917	Sunday and Thursday.	..	Do.	..	Nabagram	.. Wholesale and retail.	.. 500
(125) Baragachi Hat ..	1887	Wednesday and Saturday.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	.. Do.	.. 500
(126) Naul Hat ..	1984	Monday and Friday.	..	Do.	..	Nakilla	.. Do.	.. 450

(127) Sashti Hat ..	1892	Tuesday and Saturday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Sashti	..	Ditto ..	..	Do.	..	500
(128) Bachhari Hat ..	1942	Monday and Thursday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	..	Retail	..	300
(129) Dewantola Hat ..	1908	Tuesday and Saturday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Amarduba	..	Ditto ..	..	Do.	..	400
(130) Jhum Jhum Hat ..	1936	Friday ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Dihimandalghat	..	Ditto ..	..	Do.	..	500
(131) Ajodhya Belpulm ..	1930	Sunday and Wednesday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	..	Wholesale and retail.	500	
(132) Ichhepur Hat ..	1941	Sunday and Thursday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Puturia	..	Ditto ..	..	Do.	..	500
(133) Baganda Hat ..	1920	Monday and Friday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	..	Do.	..	250
(134) Shebpur Hat ..	1915	Do. ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Guzarpur	..	Ditto ..	..	Do.	..	200
(135) Guzarpur ..	1981	Tuesday and Saturday.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	..	Do.	..	250

Note—Classification of Markets into A, B and C classes have been made on the basis of volume of transaction and average attendance.

## APPENDIX X

*Average wholesale price—A comparative statement*

(Vide Chapter IV)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
April.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Rice ..	..	26 2 0 to	26 6 0 to	18 2 0 to	15 11 0 to	16 4 0 to	18 12 0 to	21-37 to	19-75 to
	..	30 0 0	32 0 0	21 0 0	16 13 0	21 0 0	22 12 0	24-87	17-00
Jute ..	..	60 0 0	39 8 0	14 12 0	28 12 0	31 14 0	26 6 0	30-25 to	N.S.
	..	75 0 0	41 4 0	17 4 0	29 4 0	32 15 0	27 13 0	31-37	
Betel leaf	..	70 0 0	35 0 0	72 8 0	28 12 0	33 14 0	31 4 0	35-00	70-00
May.									
Rice ..	..	30 2 0 to	33 0 0 to	20 8 0 to	14 12 0 to	15 13 0 to	18 9 0 to	22-25 to	23-05 to
	..	34 6 0	45 0 0	22 10 0	16 12 0	21 8 0	22 10 0	25-69	27-50
Jute ..	..	29 12 0 to	29 0 0 to	22 8 0	29 10 0 to	30 14 0 to	26 0 0 to	30-75 to	N.S.
	..	34 0 0	34 0 0		30 0 0	31 9 0	27 12 0	32-00	
Betel leaf	..		25 0 0	40 0 0	24 4 0	30 0 0	31 4 0	35-00	50-00
June.									
Rice ..	..	28 8 0 to	32 4 0 to	22 1 0 to	23 0 0 to	16 0 0 to	19 7 0 to	22-35 to	17-00 to
	..	31 0 0	38-6 0	23 14 0	24 0 0	17 2 0	23 4 0	26-40	19-75
Jute ..	..	..	26 0 0 to	27 0 0	28 0 0 to	27 0 0 to	26 0 0 to	31-85 to	N.S.
	..		30 0 0		28 8 0	28 0 0	26 3 0	33-40	
Betel leaf	..	45-0 0	30 0 0	37 8 0	18 7 0	30 0 0	28 9 0	40-00	53-00



July.												
Rice ..	..	..	31 0 0 to	30 11 0 to	24 6 0 to	14 1 0 to	16 13 0 to	19 12 0 to	23-19 to	26-37 to		
			32 8 0	35 5 0	26 11 0	16 0 0	18 12 0	23 2 0	25-69			
Jute ..	..	..	N.S.	25 10 0 to	25 4 0	22 0 0	N.S.	26 0 0 to	31-00 to	N.S.		
				27 4 0		28 8 0		27 0 0	32-00			
Betel leaf ..	..	..	35 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	15 0 0	26 6 0	28 8 0	38-75	67-50		
August.												
Rice ..	..	..	35 10 0	34 4 0 to	23 11 0 to	15 14 0 to	16 13 0 to	19 9 0 to	24-15 to	20-75 to		
				38 9 0	25 12 0	17 12 0	18 14 0	23 10 0	26-06			
Jute ..	..	..	N.S.	21 11 0 to	25 11 0	22 0 0 to	27 12 0 to	26 0 0 to	N.S.			
				24 6 0		22 8 0	29 0 0	26 13 0	36-00	48-00		
Betel leaf ..	..	..	30 0 0	21 0 0	12 9 0	15 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0				
September.												
Rice ..	..	..	34 0 0 to	29 6 0 to	21 12 0 to	16 3 0 to	16 14 0 to	19 11 0 to	23-93 to	26-37 to		
			36 0 0	34 8 0	24 2 0	18 7 0	18 15 0	22 15 0	26-50			
Jute ..	..	..	44 0 0 to	24 8 0 to	24 14 0	23 10 0 to	24 0 0 to	27 10 0 to	23-25 to	N.S.		
			54 0 0	29 0 0		24 0 0	25 4 0	28 9 0	25-00			
Betel leaf ..	..	..	35 0 0	15 0 0	14 12 0	18 6 0	24 0 0	26 0 0	36-00	37-50		
October.												
Rice ..	..	..	32 12 0 to	29 2 0 to	21 11 0 to	16 3 0 to	17 8 0 to	21 0 0 to	23-75 to	26-75 to		
			34 8 0	36 0 0	23 11 0	18 12 0	19 5 0	24 12 0	26-37	30-62		
Jute ..	..	..	50 0 0 to	24 0 0 to	23 11 0	25 11 0 to	22 14 0 to	27 12 0 to	26-50 to	22-62 to		
			53 0 0	26 0 0		26 4 0	23 9 0	28 9 0	27-37	23-62		
Betel leaf ..	..	..	32 8 0	15 0 0	17 12 0	19 14 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	38-25	37-50		

# APPENDIX X—concl'd.

November.		1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Rice ..	..	..	32 6 0	25 8 0	20 0 0	16 14 0	22 12 0	21 3 0	23-95	27-81
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
			33 14 0	32 10 0	23 4 0	20 10 0		24 15 0	27-05	26-44
Jute ..	..	..	47 4 0	19 9 0	28 0 0	27 6 0	27 8 0	28 8 0	28-15	21-80
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
Betel leaf ..	..	..	50 8 0	22 3 0		27 14	29 7 0	29 0 0	29-55	22-80
			27 0 0	15 0 0	17 10 0	19 10 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	39-00	38-00
December.										
Rice ..	..	..	31 3 0	25 2 0	14 3 0	16 12 0	22 8 0	19 9 0	24-50	19-50
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
			32 12 0	30 14 0	17 12 0	19 2 0		24 3 0	27-62	30-00
Jute ..	..	..	50 0 0	22 0 0	29 6 0	29 14 0	19 2 0	29 4 0	29-50	21-80
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
			51 12 0	18 6 0		30 6 0	27 6 0	30 3 0	31-50	22-80
Betel leaf ..	..	..	35 0 0	20 0 0	21 8 0	24 12 0	24 0 0	19 9 0	44-00	40-00
January.										
Rice ..	..	..	25 0 0	18 8 0	13 4 0	16 15 0	15 0 0	18 4 0	28-06	19-75
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
			31 4 0	21 12 0	15 5 0	19 0 0	20 12 0	28 8 0		
Jute ..	..	..	40 0 0	20 4 0	30 9 0	28 6 6	26 0 0	30 4 0	28-70	20-60
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
			23 0 0	23 0 0	31 0 0	29 14 0	27 3 0	32 6 0	31-00	
Betel leaf ..	..	..	45 0 0	12 0 0	22 6 0	26 15 0	25 6 0	21 0 0	57-50	40-00

February.

Rice ..	25 0 0	28 0 0	17 4 0	14 4 0	17 0 0	15 10 0	20 6 0	27-43	18-25
..	to	to	to	to	to	to	to		
	27 0 0	32 6 0	19 8 0	16 3 0	21 8 0	21 8 0	23 8 0		
Jute ..	40 4 0	50 12 0	18 10 0	30 4 0	35 7 0	25 9 0	33 4 0	27-50	23-00
..	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
	42 8 0	21 10 0	21 0 0	30 12 0	37 4 0	27 3 0	34 3 0	30-37	
Betel leaf ..	50 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	31 3 0	35 4 0	26 12 0	26 8 0	60-00	40-00

March.

Rice ..	25 6 0	25 6 0	16 12 0	13 11 0	16 14 0	16 15 0	20 6 0	23-20	17-00
..	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	29 10 0	31 10 0	18 14 0	15 11 0	21 0 0	21 12 0	24 11 0	27-30	19-75
Jute ..	53 3 0	38 1 0	19 0 0	26 8 0	34 12 0	27 5 0	30 0 0	N.S.	23-00
..	to	to	to	to	to	to	to		
	61 3 0	40 8 0	21 0 0	27 0 0	36 9 0	28 13 0	31 0 0		
Betel leaf ..	55 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	35 0 0	43 8 0	29 3 0	32 12 0	68-00	40-00

# APPENDIX XI

## List of Mela (Important)

Serial No.	Name of places where mela or fair is held.	Time (English month) when mela is held.	Local religious or other occasion of the mela.	Duration of mela or fair (days).	Average total attendance.
Thana Howrah.					
1	Howrah Maidan ..	.. July	.. Rathajatra Festival	.. 1	10,000
2	Howrah Maidan ..	.. Any day within 2nd half of July	Return Rathajatra Festival	.. 1	10,000
Thana Sibpur.					
3	Ramrajtola ..	.. April to August	.. Ramraja Thakur	.. April to August.	1,000
Thana Bentra.					
4	Belgachia ..	.. June	.. Rathajatra	.. 1	200
Thana Mali Panchghara					
5	Jalsadhari Park ..	.. October	.. Kali Puja	.. 15	5,000
Thana Bally.					
6	Temple Road ..	.. November	.. Rash Mela	.. 7	5,000
Thana Domjur					
7	Makardaha ..	.. March	.. Dol Jatra Festival	.. 7	2,000
8	Mahiri ..	.. November	.. Rash Mela	.. 7	5,000
9	Narna ..	.. April ..	.. Charak Puja	.. 3	3,000
10	Gayespur ..	.. January	.. Ganesh Puja	.. 15	1,000
11	Pakuria ..	.. April ..	.. Chaitra Sankranti	.. 2	1,000
Thana Jegacha					
12	Das Negar ..	.. August	.. Jannistami Festival	.. 30	1,000
13	Sanpur ..	.. August to September	.. Ditto	.. 15	10,000

Thana Jagatballavpur

14	Manikpur	..	..	January	..	..	Manick Pir Mela	..	4	600
15	Brahmin Para	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Fatesali Pir Mela	..	10	5,000
16	Munsirhat	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Fatesali Mela	..	16	5,000
17	Nis Bahā	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Sinha Bahini Mela	..	15	3,000
18	Siddeswar Mela	..	..	February	..	..	Sibratrir Mela	..	7	5,000
19	Naskarpur	..	..	January	..	..	Hari Sava Mela	..	4	1,000

Uluberia Subdivision

Thana Amta

20	Gouranga Chak	..	..	June	..	..	Ratha Jatra	..	1	200
21	Amta	..	..	May	..	..	Baisaki Purnima	..	1	5,000
22	Haripur	..	..	September	..	..	Durga Puja	..	1	300
23	Jhikra	..	..	June	..	..	Ratha Jatra	..	7	400
24	Basantapur	..	..	April	..	..	Charak Puja	..	1	200
25	Ghoradah	..	..	April	..	..	Charak Puja	..	1	200
26	Purash	..	..	April	..	..	Charak Puja	..	1	200
27	Khosalpur Bazar	..	..	April	..	..	Chaitra Sankranti	..	1	200
28	Kurit	..	..	April	..	..	Chaitra Sankranti	..	1	200
29	Rashpur	..	..	April	..	..	Chaitra Sankranti	..	1	200
30	Sheroberia	..	..	April	..	..	Chaitra Sankranti	..	1	200
31	Jhinkra	..	..	April	..	..	Chaitra Sankranti	..	1	600
32	Durgapur	..	..	April	..	..	Chaitra Sankranti	..	1	400
33	Bhatara	..	..	April	..	..	Chaitra Sankranti	..	1	400

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of places where mela or fair is held.	Time (English month) when mela is held.	Local religious or other occasion of the mela.	Duration of mela or fair (days).	Average of total attendance.
<i>Thana Amta—conold.</i>					
34	Khasmari	.. April	.. Chaitra Sankranti	.. 1	400
35	Kharigeria	.. April	.. Chaitra Sankranti	.. 1	400
36	Joypur	.. July	.. Ratha Jatra	.. 1	300
37	Khalra	.. July	.. Ratha Jatra	.. 1	300
38	Amta ..	.. July	.. Ratha Jatra	.. 1	500
39	Amta ..	.. September	.. Melai Chandi Puja	.. 1	500
40	Khanda	.. April	.. Chaitra Sankranti	.. 1	300
41	Sinki Bazar	.. July	.. Ratha Jatra	.. 1	300
42	Sibpur	.. April	.. Chaitra Sankranti	.. 1	300
<i>Thana Uluberia</i>					
43	Jangalbilas	.. January	.. Pir Mela	.. 15	4,000
44	Tulsigar	.. February	.. Kali Mela	.. 1	5,000
45	Chandipur	.. January	.. Ganga Puja	.. 2	500
<i>Thana Bagnan</i>					
46	Deulgram	.. June	.. Ratha Jatra	.. 7	3,000
47	Kalyanpur	.. April	.. Gazan	.. 1	2,000
48	Birampur	.. August	.. Kali Puja	.. 1	4,000
49	Bainan Bazar	.. June	.. Ratha Jatra	.. 2	2,000
50	Bainan Bazar	.. April	.. Charak Puja	.. 1	2,000
51	Baidyanathpur	.. April	.. Gazan	.. 1	3,000

52	Bhure	..	..	April ..	..	Gazan	..	1	1,500
53	Bhure	..	..	June ..	..	Ratha Jatra	..	2	3,000
54	Bangalpur	..	..	May ..	..	Ratha Jatra	..	1	3,000
55	Harap	..	..	May ..	..	Charak	..	1	2,000
56	Kalibari	..	..	April ..	..	Gazan	..	1	500
57	Mellak	..	..	March ..	..	Dol Jatra	..	1	1,000
58	Pepullyan	..	..	April ..	..	Nil Puja	..	1 night	1,000
59	Khanjadapur	..	..	June ..	..	Ratha Jatra	..	1	1,000
Thana Bauria									
60	Fort Gloster	..	..	September or October	..	Durga Puja	..	1	3,000
Thana Shyampur									
61	Ratanpur	..	..	March ..	..	Gazan	..	2	4,000
62	Dewantola	..	..	October ..	..	Annapurna Puja	..	4	400
63	Dewantola	..	..	November ..	..	Rash Puja	..	8	300
64	Chilra	..	..	November ..	..	Rash Puja	..	8	500
65	Bagandaha	..	..	March ..	..	Siba Ratri	..	1	300
66	Katakola	..	..	April ..	..	Manasha Puja	..	1	100
67	Goalpara	..	..	April ..	..	Panchananda Puja	..	1	400
68	Ullughata	..	..	June ..	..	Ratha Jatra	..	2	300
69	Dewangola	..	..	January ..	..	Devansahab	..	1	1,000
70	Golberia	..	..	April ..	..	Baisakhi Purnima	..	1	200
71	Navagram	..	..	June ..	..	Ratha Jatra	..	2	300
72	Deshantola	..	..	February ..	..	Sitala Puja	..	6	500
73	Naskarpur	..	..	April ..	..	Bishalakshi	..	1	2,000

APPENDIX XI—*concd.*

Serial No.	Name of places where mela or fair is held.	Time (English month) when mela is held.	Local religious or other occasion of the mela.	Duration of mela or fair (days).	Average total attendance.
Thana Shyampur— <i>concd.</i>					
74	Gobindapur ..	June ..	..	8	300
75	Radhanagar ..	April ..	..	1	400
76	Radhapur ..	May ..	..	8	500
77	Kamalpur ..	February ..	..	6	400
78	Sayapur ..	April ..	..	10	1,000
79	Dingakhola ..	June ..	..	5	300
80	Sibganj ..	June ..	..	5	200
81	Kalidaha ..	June ..	..	8	400
82	Noul ..	March ..	..	6	500
83	Nahala ..	April ..	..	2	200
84	Sashuli ..	January ..	..	4	200
85	Kaminai ..	March ..	..	2	400
86	Dihi Mandal Ghat ..	January ..	..	8	600
87	Syabiab ..	January ..	..	4	250
88	Beganda ..	June ..	..	2	400
89	Beganda ..	March ..	..	1	500
90	Bargachia ..	June ..	..	8	1,000
91	Kharuberia ..	November ..	..	8	1,000
92	Sikol ..	March ..	..	1	1,000
93	Kurchiberia ..	April ..	..	1	400
94	Kulehikari ..	June ..	..	8	300



## APPENDIX XII

*Market Functionaries*

(Vide Chapter IV)

**(A) Jute—**

(i) *Bepari*—He is an itinerant dealer who forms the first link in the chain of intermediaries in the loose jute trade. He purchases loose jute at the farm or from the primary village markets.

(ii) *Aratdar*—He is a commission agent and merchant operating between the sellers and buyers. They are of mainly two types, viz. (a) merchant-aratdar, who buys and sells on his own account and (b) agents of outside or local buyers or sellers, i.e., the Beparis operating in the countryside. The last one is a functional middleman who does not undertake any risk himself.

(iii) *Mill suppliers*—He is a nominated agent of the Mill and purchasing jute from the local merchants and receives commission for his service. He operates in the assembling market.

(iv) *Kutchi bader*—He is either a merchant or a firm of local importance or a representative of jute mill. He undertakes preparation of jute for sale in Calcutta market including Mills. He selects unsorted jute and classifies into recognised commercial grades and packs into kutchi bale of 1½ or 4 rads, by compressing it to a relatively high density by means of hand power-screw presses.

(v) *Dalai*—In Shambazar Market (unlike in Cossipore Market) he is employed by buyer; in the mills he is employed by the seller. He works on brokerage.

**(B) Betel-leaf**

(i) *Aratdar*—In Khulore Market he is popularly known as "Dalal". He helps the producer-seller in disposing of his commodity by arranging open auction and for this service he receives a commission. While in Howrah Bridge market he is called "Bania". He advances money to the buyer and helps the latter in making cash payment to the producer-seller, for which he charges an interest at 3 pias (or roughly 2 nP.) per rupee.

(ii) *Commission agent*—He is popularly known as Chalandar and is practically the buying agent of the distant buyers. On receipt of advance payment he purchases the produce on behalf of the distant buyers for which he receives a commission. So he is a link between the producer and distant buyers.

(iii) *Distant buyers*—He is the actual buyer of the commodity operating at the terminal markets located outside the State. In fact he is the primary distributor of the commodity standing at the apex of the structure of betel-leaf marketing with Chalandar in the middle and the producer and others at the base.

(iv) *Dalai*—This functionary is peculiar to Howrah Bridge market alone who works as in the manner as Aratdar in Khulore Market.

**(C) Rice (Ramkrishnapur Market)—**

(i) *Mill-owners*—He is mostly identical with Aratdars operating in this market. He has a mill or mills located at different places of the State.

(ii) *Local merchant or Aratdar*—He imports rice from the mill-owners or other merchants including merchants outside the State and effects disposal of the same through brokers.

(iii) *Mill-owners-Aratdar*—He is identical with the Aratdar and functions in the same way as Aratdar with the difference that he owns a Mill.

(iv) *Brokers*—There are two sets of Brokers. The first one brings the Mill-owner-sellers at the source and the local Aratdars together and receives brokerage for his service. The second one brings Aratdars in their market and the local buyers, i.e., petty wholesalers, etc., together and receives brokerage for his service.

**(D) Coconut—**

(i) *Bepari*—He is an itinerant dealer purchasing coconut at the orchards and selling to the merchants.

(ii) *Merchants*—He is a stockist selling coconut to Calcutta buyers, mainly of Koley market. He also exports and imports the dry-fruit. He operates in the assembling centre.

## APPENDIX XIII

*Something about Cocconut*

Cocconut is one of the most important commercial crops grown in the district mostly in the vicinity of Sankrail and Andul in the Sadar subdivision of the district. It is grown mostly in garden and orchards. The most important markets for this crop are Andul and Sankrail where the local produce is assembled before despatch to Calcutta or markets outside the State. The local produce is assembled in the aforesaid two markets through a set of middlemen who are called "Beparis". They make outright purchase at the producers orchard and bring them down to the markets at their own cost. In some cases the Aratdar-merchants at Andul and Sankrail also operate directly with the producers through the Beparis working in the interiors. In such cases the responsibility of carrying and assembling vest on the Aratdar-merchants and they give some commissions only to the Beparis for working as go-between. The producers themselves also sometimes carry their produce to the markets and sell out to the Aratdar-merchants. But this percentage is very small.

Besides local produce the merchants-aratdar in Sankrail and Andul also import cocconut from Madras, Andhra, Orissa and Mysore. The main bulk of such import is however made by local Aratdar-merchant. A portion of import is also effected through a set of intermediaries who have no arat or godown in the local market. These importers dispose of their stock from the railway godown direct within the period for which no wharfage is charged.

The main market for the assembled crop is situated in Calcutta (Kolay market) and portion of it is also exported to markets outside the State. Some quantities go to other districts in the State also. The main buyers in the State come from Bankura, Birbhum and Murshidabad. The markets outside the State are located in Delhi, Agra, Canpore, Lucknow, Bihar, Benares, etc. About 50 per cent. of the assembled stock goes to Calcutta by road and the balance is exported over the railhead.

The peak marketing season is spread over the period from Ashar to Pous during which about 70 per cent. of the market arrival is handled. The average annual volume of transaction in the local markets may be estimated to about 50 lakh in numbers.

The buyer-sellers are not required to pay anything as market charge in any of the local markets.



